# The New-York Times.

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## FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Advices Three Days Later by the Marion.

### A Camp of Rebel Marauders Broken Up at Manchac.

### A Revenue Flag Raised on the Custom-house.

### Great Numbers of Confederate Soldiers Giving Parole.

### An Important Slave Case in the Provost Court.

### GEN. BUTLER AND THE FOREIGNERS.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Lieut. J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans on June 21, with merchandise and passengers to BONFORD, TILESTON & Co.

Our exchanges by this arrival contain very little intelligence of interest.

Four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, under Col. KIMBALL, had broken up a camp of 1,800 marauders at Manchac, who were holding intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of the National troops, the whole force fled, leaving behind its camp equipage, guns, &c. The former was destroyed and the latter spiked.

On June 18, the first revenue flag raised in New-Orleans since the breaking out of the rebellion, was elevated on the Custom-house by Collector DENISON.

So many former Confederate soldiers had applied to take the parole not to serve against the National Government until regularly exchanged, that Gen. SHEPLEY had been obliged to extend the time until June 22.

### AN IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.

*From the Delta, June 20.*

In the Provost Court on June 19, before Maj. Jos. M. BELL, Judge, a citizen was charged with kidnapping a slave boy. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER appeared on the stand, and testified that some time after arriving in the city, said citizen appeared before him at his office, and made complaint that his slave boy was in the St. James Hospital, in possession of Dr. BIDDEL. He stated that the boy was his body servant, and he would willingly procure another boy to put in his place. Gen. BUTLER told him that if the boy was in the service of an officer of the United States, he did not think it right for him (Gen. B.) to interfere, but he would send his compliments to Dr. BIDDEL, and suggest that he permit the owner of the boy to make such exchange; and that when the army of the United States wanted anything for its service, it must be had; but, in case a favorite servant, or horse, for instance, should be taken, and the owner wished to get the horse back and substitute another for the use of the Government, he (Gen. BUTLER) should certainly order the exchange, and he had no doubt Dr. BIDDEL would do the same. Subsequently the witness (Gen. B.) learned that the boy had been taken by his owner from the custody of Dr. BIDDEL, and he then ordered that the owner should be arrested.

The testimony of Dr. BIDDEL and others corroborated the statements of Gen. BUTLER.

THOS. J. DURANT, Esq., and J. AD. ROZIER, Esq., testified to the general good character of the defendant, as a lawyer and a citizen. The defendant made a statement to the effect that he took the boy outside of the military lines, and thought he had a right to do so, and that he would not have taken $3,000 for the boy. The Judge, after mature consideration, sentenced him to the minimum punishment prescribed by the statute against inveigling slaves from their masters, which is two years in the Parish Prison. We omit the name of the defendant at his particular request.

### SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

*From the New-Orleans Delta, June 19.*

The expedition of Col. KIMBALL, with four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, against the camp at Manchac, returned yesterday, having been eminently successful. There have been for some weeks about 1,800 men encamped there, with quite a large number of heavy guns. These men have made a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood, robbing the hen-roosts and stealing the eggs of the planters thereabout. Complaints having been entered against them, these companies were sent out to disperse them. Upon the approach of this small force, the whole camp took to its heels, leaving camp equipage, regimental colors, and most of their nether garments, scattered about. The camp was broken up, the colors taken, the guns spiked, the bridge at Manchac Pass burned, and several copies of the Order No. 13 of the Military Commandant fixed to the trees in the vicinity, and two corporals of Company B left to read and explain the order to such of the rebels as might return.

### MILITARY ORDERS.

EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 18, 1862.

Gen. S. M. WESTMORE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting my decision, whether yourself and staff, and the Regiment of Confederate Guards are included in the provision of my General Order No. 13.

By the terms of that order officers and soldiers, now in this city, who have served in the Confederate army, are required to comply with its provisions.

The only questions, then, which can arise in the mind of any one in doubt as to whether he is subject to the requirements of the order are two: First—Am I an officer or soldier? Second—Have I served in the Confederate army? The Confederate Guards, a regiment in your brigade, with two companies of cavalry, (the Guides and Hussars,) under your command, were, on the 8th of March, 1862, by an indorsement of Gov. MOORE on the muster rolls, which also embraced yourself and staff, transferred to Major-Gen. LOVELL, Confederate army, for local defence. Ordered thus to report to a Major-General in the Confederate army, in obedience to the order of Gov. MOORE, these forces entered into the service of the Confederate army. The subsequent orders which relieved the Confederate Guards from duty at Camp Moore, where they had been serving, did not discharge the officers or soldiers from service. They still remained, and now are "officers and soldiers," not private citizens. They are officers and soldiers who have served in the Confederate army, and are clearly embraced within the terms of the order.

To avoid misconception, and at the same time to define clearly the *status* of another class of persons, formerly, but not now, officers or soldiers, I wish to state that the order does not, in terms or in spirit, apply to officers or soldiers regularly discharged from service before the arrival of the Federal forces. Such persons ceased to be either officers or soldiers from the date of their discharge.

Although they may have been in the service of the Confederate army, they are not to be considered as embraced, and are not embraced, in the terms of the order. With great respect, G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

EXTENDING THE TIME.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, in consequence of the crowd of applicants, it is therefore ordered that the time of registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 23d day of June, 1862. By command of
G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
E. ISELEY, A. A. A. G.

### A NEW OATH FOR FOREIGNERS.

In order to relieve the consciences of the foreign Consuls, Gen. BUTLER has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 42.—The Commanding General has received information that certain of the foreign residents in this department, notwithstanding the explanations of the terms of the oath prescribed in General Order No. 41, contained in his reply to the foreign Consuls, have still scruples about taking that oath.

Anxious to relieve the consciences of all who honestly entertain doubts upon this matter, and not to embarrass any, especially neutrals, by his necessary military orders, the Commanding General hereby revises General Order No. 41, so far as to permit any foreign subject, at his election, to take and subscribe the following oath, instead of the oath at first set forth:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

(Traduction.)

Je, ——, jure solennellement, autant qu'il sera en moi, de soutenir, de maintenir et de defendre la Constitution des Etats-Unis. Que Dieu me soit en aide."

The General is sure that no foreign subject can object to this oath, as it is in the very words of the oath taken by every officer of the European Brigade, prescribed more than a year ago in "Les reglements de la Legion Française, formée à la Nouvelle Orleans, le 26 d'Avril, 1861," as will be seen by the extract below (page 22,) and claimed as an act of the strictest neutrality by the officers taking it, and for more than a year passed by all foreign Consuls—so far as he is informed—without pretext:

"Serment que doivent preter tous les officiers de la Legion Française:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of —— of the French Legion, and that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the Confederate States, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

(TRADUCTION.)

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE, PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.

Je, ——, jure solennellement de remplir, autant qu'il sera en moi, les devoirs de —— de la Legion Francaise, et je promets de soutenir, de maintenir et de defendre la Constitution de l'Etat et celle des Etats Confederes. Que Dieu me soit en aide!

Assermente et signe devant moi."

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

### A FLAG RAISING.

*From the New-Orleans Delta, June 20.*

At 12 o'clock precisely, yesterday, the United States revenue flag was raised on the northeast corner of the Custom-house, which, we believe, is the first flag of the kind that has been raised in the South since the establishment of the blockade. Col. H. W. BURGE, Thirteenth Connecticut, in order that the occasion might be properly celebrated, furnished a guard of honor under command of Lieut NORMAN, Co. K, with drum corps, and Drum-Major J. HADLEY, of Co. I. The flag was run up by Acting Collector G. S. DENISON, Esq., and as it unfolded itself to the breeze, received a salute. There were present, on the top of the Custom-house, the officers of the customs, and a number of invited guests. The ceremony was witnessed by quite a number of persons in the street below, who, at the close of the ceremony, gave three cheers for the United States revenue flag.

### THE BANK QUESTION.

An important case, that of Baselle La Place *vs.* The Bank of America, has been decided by Provost-Marshal BELL, on June 19. Mr. J. AD. ROZIER, counsel for the Bank, filed a petition, asking that the case be sent before a jury, and also filed a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The petition was refused, and the demurrer overruled, on the ground that the Court was competent to enforce the orders of the Commanding General—one of which was that the Banks were to pay their depositors in current funds, and this power clothed the Court with the incidental one of inquiring whether there was a deposit, and whether the order had been disobeyed by the refusal of the Banks to pay their depositors. The Judge said that the Provost Court had no power to, nor was it proper to inquire into the legality of the Commanding General's orders. That any attempt to set aside, as unconstitutional or illegal, any such order would have to be made before some other tribunal at some future time.

He (the Judge) said that he merely guided himself by the terms of the proclamation relative to the banks. It was a military order and the court was bound to carry it out.

After filing the complaint, answer, plea to the jurisdiction, &c., the case was taken up. The complainant appeared on the stand, and repeated in substance the testimony given in the case, which was published in this paper some days ago. His testimony was to the effect that on the 25th of April last he had in the Bank a balance of $7,400, of which $3,131 33 was a balance in his favor on the 16th of September, 1861, when the bank suspended. On the 25th of April the bank paid him his whole balance, of which $1,000 was paid in Mexican dollars, for which 2 per cent. premium was charged by consent, and $6,400 was paid in Confederate notes.

Mr. FORTIER, the Cashier of the Bank, deposed that he had previously, to wit, on the 27th of October, drawn down his specie balance in the bank to about $1,741 89. Mr. FORTIER claimed, on the part of the Bank, that the only specie balance now due the complainant was—after deducting the $1,000 in Mexican coin, amounting, with the premium, to $1,020—only about $741 89; that he never promised to pay him any other balance than the last sum, according to the printed notice contained in the bank-book. Other witnesses were heard, proving that all the deposits after the 16th of September, 1861, were made in Confederate Treasury notes.

The defendants maintained that, on the 16th of September, 1861, the following printed notice was brought to the knowledge of B. LA PLACE, by pasting it in his hand-book:

"On resumption of specie payments by this Bank, your balance on 16th inst., or any portion thereof not drawn for, will be paid to you in coin.

All deposits since that date will be paid in the Treasury notes of the Confederacy.

SEPTEMBER, 1861."

He nevertheless continued to do business with the bank on the terms set forth in his notice, making deposits in Confederate notes, and receiving payment of his checks in the same currency, without objection. He left in the bank, after this notice, a large amount of notes which he had previously deposited there for collection, although notice had been given him on the 16th of September to withdraw the same.

When, on the 25th of April, 1862, he withdrew the sum of $7,400, he voluntarily received it in Confederate notes, except the sum of $1,020, which was paid him in coin, on account of his balance of the 24th of October, 1861, of $1,761 89, which reduced that balance to $741 89; and with the understanding that he should still be entitled to receive that balance of $741 89, in specie or current funds. To carry out that understanding, he himself returned, or redeposited in bank, on the 20th of May, $710 in Confederate notes, so as to entitle himself to current funds for $741 89.

Thus having, voluntarily, prior to the 24th of October, 1861, received in Confederate Notes the sum of $1,389 44, which constituted a valid payment for that amount on his specie balance of $3,151 33 due him on the 16th of September, 1861—the complainant sought to repudiate as a payment the sum of $1,389 44, which he received without objection on the 24th of October, in Confederate Notes. His return of $710 to the Bank on the 20th of May, shows his own understanding of the matter to have been that he had already received all of his original balance of $3,153 33 except the $741 89, which the Bank had always been ready and willing to pay him in current funds.

It was understood that LA PLACE used all the Confederate Notes drawn by him from the Bank.

J. AD. ROZIER, Esq., made a very powerful and convincing argument in favor of the position taken by the Bank, and was replied to by L. MADISON DAY, Esq., on the part of the complainant.

The Court decided that LA PLACE was entitled to receive in coin the sum of $741 89, and not the sum as claimed by him. He was bound by the printed notice in his bank-book—that being the contract between them. He had voluntarily, by drawing checks, reduced his balance of the 16th of September. As to the conversations held with the Cashier of the Bank, the parties did not seem to understand one another. At the time LA PLACE drew on the Bank he necessarily knew that he decreased his balance. He was entitled to the balance he had in the Bank on the 24th of October, deducting the $1020 paid him on the 24th of April, which left $741 89 yet due.

### A CURIOUS REMINISCENCE.

The *True Delta*, in the course of an article commendatory of Gen. BUTLER'S rigorous measures with the depredators on private property, makes this curious statement:

"Let us look back a little. It is but a very few years, four or five it may be, since there was a mayoralty election in this place. Gen. BEAUREGARD, at that time a Major of Engineers in the army of the United States, and superintending the building known as the New Custom-house, a gentleman regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of honor, of resolution and of approved patriotism, seemed to be of all others the one most eligible to be run as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the city, in the hope of every good citizen that he, if elected, could purge the city of the insupportable system of thuggery which then was in unpruned luxuriance, and had filled almost every office, from the highest judicial to the lowest constableship, with its creatures. Before the election Capt. DUNCAN, recently in command of the coast defences of this State, as a General of the Confederate army, then a retired citizen practicing the profession of a civil engineer, outraged, in common with every true American, at the fearful crimes the organized system of political assassination was daily producing, and sharing the abhorrence every patriotic heart felt and expressed at the condition of affairs, yet feeling and knowing also the utter hopelessness of seeking through the laws and courts, misnamed of justice, a remedy for a state of things so utterly destructive of civil government and individual safety, offered to lead those, who regarded the tyranny as no longer endurable, to a military resistance of it. In consequence, 400 or 500 citizens rallied to his support, a Vigilance Committee was at once formed, the Place d'Armes and the Arsenal adjoining were taken by them, and the place was intrenched. Cannon in due time were placed to command the approaches to it, and this part of the work was superintended and directed by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN, now of the Federal army on the Peninsula of Virginia. Why this latter organization failed to accomplish the end of its creation, some future day will reveal; it is sufficient now to state that Thuggery triumphed, that its candidates carried every place of any importance, if not all, and that since then it has had no opposition to encounter."

### A UNION MEETING.

*From the Delta, June 20.*

Last evening there was a meeting of the Union Association at Lyceum Hall. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Speeches were made by Messrs. EARHART, C. C. MORGAN, Esq., and others. Another meeting will be held at Union Hall, Jackson-street, on Saturday evening next.

### CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

*From the Delta, June 20.*

Simon Boullousa, Arthur Raymon, Auguste Abadie and St. Joan Ducoin, are held as prisoners on a charge of having conspired to assassinate the Commanding General. Defendants allege that they are innocent, and are themselves the victims of a conspiracy. Efforts will be made to show that the prosecutors are persons of disreputable character, and the records of the Criminal Court will be searched for that purpose. This will be an interesting case when well ventilated.

### MAYOR MONROE.

*From the Delta, June 19.*

C. C. MORGAN, who is an attorney-at-law, was brought before the Commanding General, charged by Mrs. MONROE, wife of the Ex-Mayor, with having attempted to extort money from her. It was shown that Mrs. MONROE called at the office of Mr. MORGAN, to secure his services in getting the Mayor released from Fort Jackson. Mr. MORGAN agreed to undertake the case for $2,000, of which $1,000 was to be paid as a retainer. It is alleged that Mrs. MONROE, being instigated by outside parties, made the charge against MORGAN of attempting to extort money. The General held that, as an attorney-at-law, Mr. MORGAN had a right to demand what fee he pleased, and that, as an honest man and a loyal citizen, he should be protected. The charge was dismissed.

### SURRENDERED.

The *Bee* says: "We understand that the City Surveyor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer have vacated their offices by sending their keys to Gen. SHEPLEY. 'Order No. 41' is the order of the day; but as far as the Municipal Hall is concerned, we cannot say that 'order reigns in Warsaw.'"

### DISCHARGED.

Mr. BRATTLEBERGER, who has been in prison some weeks on a charge of assisting to hang a man at the time the United States fleet arrived here, was brought up before the Provost-Marshal on June 18, on application of his counsel, and honorably discharged, it being represented to the Court that there were many persons ready to testify that he was not at all implicated in the affair.

### COMMERCIAL.

*From the Bulletin.*

THURSDAY MORNING, June 19, 1862.

The only sales of Sugar reported yesterday were 100 hhds. fair, from the Levee, at 4½c., and 100 hhds., in store, at 5c. for fair, and 5½c. for choice. The market is quiet, but holders continue firm in their pretensions. Nothing transpired in Molasses, nor did we hear of any further movement in Tobacco. The sales of Western Produce are confined to retail transactions, at 18c. for ordinary Lard, and 20c. for prime, 16c. for Clear Sides, 23c.@25c. for Sugar-cured Hams, and $1 50@$1 75 for Corn. Salt is still retailing, but to a very limited extent, at $4 50@$5 60 for Liverpool coarse, $7 for fine, and $2 50@$3 per sack of two bushels for Turk's Island.

### THE HARDSHIPS OF REBELLION AND THE PLEASURES OF SUBMISSION.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 19.*

There was a sudden and very marked improvement in our markets yesterday, which afforded great joy and relief to the hitherto disconsolate and despairing frequenters thereof. For months past nothing could be more discouraging and unsatisfactory than the exhibits of the stalls of our butchers and venders of vegetables, fish and other articles of daily consumption. Not one half-the meat stalls in the markets were occupied, and those who ventured to risk their reputation by disposing of such articles the market afforded, could expose nothing more attractive than those wretched specimens of Texas and Attakapas cattle, worn out by their long journey and ill usage, and presenting in the butchered state the most unappetizing aspect. Even this lean, unwholesome and bloody-looking meat was retailed at fabulous rates, verging, according to quality, from 20 to 25 cents per pound. A beef steak of even inferior quality, such as as hitherto has rarely found a purchaser in our markets was held quite reasonable at a dollar. A vastly superior steak in ordinary times would not command 40 cents.

There has been no relief to this bad show of beef in the presence of smaller animals. The fine lambs from the coast, the most delicious meat which this country produces, have been absent from our market stalls, and mutton has only appeared at rare intervales. Veil, too, has been very scarce, and pork as much a foreign and contraband article as if the Mosaic or Mahommedan jurisprudence was in full sway. Until the opening of the lakes and bays by the United States, our usually well furnished fish stalls were very scantily supplied. The prospects for obtaining healthy and nutritious food in this city began to be very gloomy. The arrival of ships from the North afforded some relief in the form of bacon, pork, salt fish, some flour and a few other articles, but this source of supply has thus far not proved so abundant as we hoped.

In the important article of flour, which has been very scarce, and has ruled at very high rates for some months past, we have not realized the relief we expected from reopening communications with the North. Though flour commands the very low rates of $4 50 to $5 per barrel at the North, it is still sold here at from $21 to $25. Under these circumstances we experienced a very great relief, on visiting the markets yesterday, to observe a decided change and improvement in their condition and appearance. The meat stalls were quite well supplied. Of the beef we can say little in commendation. Its appearance suggested very bad usage on the long route from Texas and the Attakapas—a scant sopply of forage, or a discontented and rebellious spirit in the unfortunate exiles from the rich prairies of our West, which uniformly produces a very lean and unwholesome condition of flesh and blood, in man or beast.

But what struck us with surprise and gratification was the fine show of beautiful fat mutton which ornamented the stalls of our butchers and gladdened the hearts of our market frequenters; we have not seen such mutton in our markets for many a day, and what heightened our surprise was the information communicated by the butchers, that this mutton came from Mexico. The sheep had been driven to the Mississippi River from the other side of the Rio Grande: they had been driven by a wise and philanthropic drover a distance of six hundred miles, who took care to allow them plenty of rest, water and browsing by the wayside. They arrived here, therefore, in excellent condition, and for several days we can counsel the lovers of good mutton to attend the market, in the confident assurance that they can gratify their tastes at reasonable rates. Those, too, who have a distaste for mutton, and there are such people in the world, have no excuse for starving, or living on salt provisions, or on the forlorn specimens of beef exhibited in our markets, as long as the veal department is as well supplied as it is now, and is likely to be for some days.

There is still another refuge for those dainty and fastidious people who relish neither beef, mutton, nor veal, in the great abundance of fine fish, of every variety; of shrimps, never known to be so fat and delicious—we mean the river shrimps, the only dainty, or even edible, contributed for our nurture and satisfaction, by old Father Mississippi—of crabs, and other luxuries, which are literally "racy of the soil." And then of vegetables, where can we expect to find a more abundant supply and of greater variety. Corn, tomatoes, eggplant, cabbages, butter-beans, new potatoes, okra, in huge green pyramids, delight the eye, make contented the heart and stomach of our people, and even banish the fears of croakers—not the delicious pan fish so unjustly called by that odious name—but the class of bipeds with long faces, lantern jaws, and emaciated bodies, who are always predicting and calculating, from statistics and other "sources of information," the exact time when we shall all perish of want and starvation.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The *Delta*, as becomes Gen. BUTLER'S official organ, is stoutly loyal. It bluntly advises the officious Consuls to "dry up," and an article headed "Plain Talk to Foreigners," meaning those who have acted with the rebels, concludes thus:

"Let these men beware how they further tax the forbearance of a Government to which they have acted so treacherously—a Government which, were it to act from the dictates of simple justice, would compel many of them to leave the country they have so grossly wronged, by the first vessel that sails.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that we refer in the foregoing only to the foreign residents here who have sided with the rebellion. There are many foreign residents of this city who have been faithful to the obligations they owe as well to this country as to their own, and who, we feel assured, will concur in the views we have expressed in reference to their faithless countrymen."

The *True Delta* discusses the consular complication, on the whole, justifying Gen. BUTLER'S course. It says:

"When the foreign Consuls resident here united in protests against the official proceedings of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, called in question the legality of his official acts, and undertook to discuss questions of international law with him, they were needlessly exposing themselves to sharp retorts; and if, as seems probable, they proceeded in what they did by the instigation of legal counsel, we think they will find they have committed a grevious error against the dignity of their governments, as well as against that which in comity permits them to exercise their functions here. It should ever be present to the consular mind that a Consul can be merged in his flag, but his flag can never be merged in the Consul merely because the latter seems to desire it to be so.

We have an expressive, but vulgar observation in English our consular friends will do well to call to mind, and it is that the cobbler should stick to his last, or, in more genteel phrase, every man should mind his own specialties. Had a simple protest, as good sense would suggest, been made to any proceedings individually mortifying, objectionable or injurious, that might have been directed against any foreign Consul here by the party himself aggrieved, the good offices of some or all of the body could have been more efficiently and distinctly exerted in his behalf in Washington, through the Ministers of the foreign Governments, than by newspaper exhibitions which may excite the laughter, at their expense, of the foolish, while the judicious will grieve. Diplomacy, it is clear, is not the consular forte, and for the repose of our city and the comfort of all, we hope we have seen the last attempt at it here."

The *Picayune* thus exhibits the *status* of Mr. GEO. COPPELL, whom Gen. BUTLER has rendered famous:

"It is conceded that Mr. COPPELL has not yet obtained his exequatur. He has probably, as others of his predecessors—acting Consuls—regarded his authority as covered by the exequatur granted to Mr. MUER. But is not an exequatur a personal recognition and privilege in which there is a privity between the person holding it and the Government granting it, and cannot therefore be delegated? No presumption of the legal authority of Mr. COPPELL can be deduced from previous recognition or acquiescence in his acts, especially when those acts have been of a mere formal or commercial character. It is when Consuls enter the perilous field of diplomatic or political controversies, that it becomes important that their authority should be inquired into and should be proved. It is truly unfortunate and must be to our British residents very mortifying, that the assumed Consular representative of that great nation should be presented in the attitude of Mr. COPPELL, of an inability to establish either of the two essentials that would entitle him to exercise the rights and duties of that important office."

The *Picayune* in its other issues devotes its editorial columns to congratulations that the crevasses have driven the den from their hiding-places and thus brought venison up to market, and to attempt to prove that harsh masters were dealt with as rigorously for cruelty to their slaves under the rebel rule as under Gen. BUTLER'S administration.

### COTTON PROSPECTS.

The following extract from a private letter of a gentleman retired from business, and of strong Union sentiments, will throw light on the chances of receiving from the South cotton enough to supply the wants of the world:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

"Let me say, almost every bale of cotton in Louisiana and Mississippi is so placed that the torch can be and will be applied, if found necessary to save it from the hands of the 'enemy.' You may calculate safely, that if no more is destroyed, that the growing crop will hardly more than equal the amount already burnt; and if hostilities cease the coming Fall would find cotton only equal to one crop."

### THE MAN WHO VOTED FOR LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

I, NICHOLAS DELERNO, No. 50 Gasquet-street, on my honor as a gentleman, do say that I voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, at his election, in New-Orleans, and that I have always been in favor of his administration since. I am sometimes called "Napoleon."

his
NICHOLAS ⋈ DELERNO.
mark.

### LOCAL MILITARY AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS RELATING TO RECRUITS.

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Friday, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The annexed Special Order No. 284, from General Headquarters, are hereby brought to the notice of all persons raising recruits at this depôt, under General Orders No. 31.

Capt. GURNEY will at once assume command at Camp Washington. He will establish such regulations for the government of the Camp and the troops quartered there, as he may deem proper. His orders will be obeyed by all officers and men connected with the Camp.

In addition to the above duties, Capt. GURNEY is hereby detailed as Inspector, to examine all camps or buildings in and about the City of New-York, where recruits, raised under General Orders No. 31, are now, or may hereafter be quartered. He will, from time to time, lay down such rules, and give such directions with reference to them, as may to him seem proper; and his orders with reference thereto will be obeyed.

Capt. GURNEY will continue to act as Examiner for persons desirous of obtaining authority to raise volunteers under General Orders No. 31. By order of
GEO. BLISS, Jr., Colonel Commanding Depôt.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 284.—Capt. WILLIAM GURNEY, Sixty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, is hereby detailed, with the permission of the Secretary of War, to the command of the camp for volunteers on Staten Island, and will report for duty to Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Commanding New-York Depôt. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

PASSES FOR RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

It will be seen by the following order from Gov. MORGAN, that new regulations have been established for the return of New-York volunteers to their homes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—I. The following extract from General Orders, No. 60, War Department, current series, is published for the information of volunteers, to whom it applies:

A large number of volunteers are now absent from their regiments who are now fit for duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates or passes which will entitle them to transportation to the station of the nearest United States Mustering Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of transportation on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

II. Applications for transportation under the above regulation will be made directly to Brig.-Gen. CUYLER VANVECHTEN, Quartermaster-General of the State, at Albany, who is directed to issue passes in conformity thereto. All applications should be accompanied by some evidence of the connection of the applicant with the volunteer service; or, where that is not practicable, with the statement of the applicant, showing the regiment to which he belongs, and the cause of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

### From Key West.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BRANNAN'S COMMAND—IMPORTANT ARRESTS—A SLAVER CAPTURED.

We have advices from Key West to June 23.

Gen. J. M. BRANNAN and staff were to leave on that morning on board the prize steamer *Circassian*, for Hilton Head. The *Circassian* would thence, probably, come to this port.

By order of Gen. HUNTER, Mr. WINER BETHEL, originally a Union delegate to the Florida State Convention, but one of the signers of the secession ordinance, and Mr. WILLIAM PINKNEY, also a signer of the same document, had been arrested and confined in Fort Taylor.

The United States bark *Amanda* had brought into port a slave bark, which she had captured off the coast of Cuba, just after she had landed her cargo. Her Captain and crew were all foreigners, and will escape punishment, but they will lose $6,000 in specie, which their vessel had on board.

## IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

### The First Train from Corinth Captured by Rebel Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 28.

The first train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Corinth, with a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, besides several officers, was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry yesterday, about twelve miles from this city. The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten of our men, and captured several officers, including Col. KINNEY, Majors PAINE and SHARPE.

The railroad superintendent and Capt. MCMICHAEL, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who were taken prisoners at Shiloh, have just been exchanged.

Gen. GRANT has restored the editorial control of the *Argus* to its proprietors, with a notice that it will be at once suppressed should it contain anything offensive to the Government.

The locomotive captured yesterday was the only one the road had at this point.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 26.

One of our trains on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was captured at noon to-day, near Germantown, fourteen miles north of here. Col. PRINDE and Major SHARPE, Railroad Superintendents; Col. KINNEY, and a company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment, with seventy-five or eighty mule teams with, provender, were captured. Ten Federal soldiers were killed in the skirmish. Capt. MCMICHAEL, who was captured at Shiloh and returned to us, is again a prisoner. The train consisted of the only engine and all the cars here.

Advices from St. Charles, Ark., to the 21st inst., say that the Federal fleet had gone up White River to reduce some rebel batteries at Dandal's Bluffs, and capture some thousand or more rebels under Gov. RECTOR. The fleet, however, were unable to reach the place, on account of the lowness of the water in the river, and returned to St. Charles. Our transports were continually fired into from the shore, but only man was hurt.

## FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

### Gen. Fremont on His Way to New-York—His Command Turned Over to General Schenck.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Friday, June 27.

Gen. FREMONT having been superseded in command of this Department by the order appointing Gen. POPE—his inferior in rank—over the army of Virginia, and having asked and been refused leave of absence, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty.

The command is turned over to Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, the next highest in rank, by order of the President, and Gen. FREMONT leaves to-morrow for New-York. Many of his officers will go with him. His resignation is not yet generally known in camp, but will be announced to-morrow by a General Order.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Saturday, June 28.

Gen. FREMONT this morning turned over the command of his forces to Gen. SCHENCK, by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—The undersigned having been relieved from duty with the forces of the Mountain Department, Brig.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, as next in rank, will assume command of the same, and report for further orders to the War Department.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

Gen. FREMONT with his personal Staff and an escort of cavalry left camp at 8 o'clock this morning. After visiting Gens. BANKS and SIGEL, he dismissed most of his Staff, and with the rest rode on to Washington.

No opportunity was given for demonstration.

### THE COMMAND OF GEN. POPE.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Saturday, June 28.

Gen. POPE has notified the Division Commanders that he assumed command to-day. He has not arrived here as yet. All is quiet in front.

## FROM THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

### Return of our Gunboats Down White River, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 28.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated St. Charles, Ark., 23d., says: The fleet, after the recent battle, proceeded up the river as far as Crooked Point Cut-off, but in consequence of the low water the vessels were compelled to return. All the distance up and back, they were continually fired upon by bushwhackers. One man on the *St. Louis* was seriously wounded.

The rebel boat *Van Dorn* is reported up the Arkansas, as also the *Pontchartrain*, but as the river is low and falling fast, they can do no harm.

### NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

### Union Convention at Sacramento—Floods in Oregon, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 22.

The Union Convention called by the Republican State Central Committee, met at Sacramento on the 17th, and nominated JOHN SWETT, of San Francisco, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. No other State officers are to be elected this year. The interest centers in the choice of members of the Legislature which elect the United States Senator. The Union Democrats will nominate their candidate by the State Central Committee. They will make vigorous efforts to secure the control of the next Legislature. The Breckinridge Democrats propose to abandon their organization.

Oregon dates are to the 12th.

There had been another great freshet, doing serious damage to the valley portions of that State. The business portion of Portland was inundated.

Crowds of miners had commenced returning from Salmon River, the miners representing that that district is of limited extent, and over-crowded. The total number of men who emigrated from California to Oregon and British Columbia since the year commenced is estimated at 20,000.

Arrived, 15th, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, New-York; 16th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama. Sailed, 15th, ship *Rambler*, Boston; 18th, *Asterion*, New-York; 20th, *Spitfire*, Callao; 21st, *Kate Hooper*, Hong Kong; *J. L. Dimmick*, Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 23.

Sailed, U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, Manilla; steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, carrying 170 passengers, and $420,000 in treasure for New-York, and $200,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* arrived, yesterday, from the northern coast, bringing over $200,000 worth of gold dust from Oregon, and $33,000 from British America.

Sailed, ship *Young Mechanic*, Callao.

### Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The steamers *State of Maine* and *Wheldin* arrived here this evening—the former with 582, and the latter with 186 sick and wounded soldiers, from White House.

The officers report that there was heavy firing in the vicinity of James River on Thursday. A number of New-Yorkers are among the sick.

### The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 28.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock this morning, with 99 cabin and 51 steerage passengers.

## LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### How the British Steamer Memphis Ran the Charleston Blockade.

### GEN. PRENTISS AT ATLANTA, GA.

### Beauregard in Refutation of Halleck's Dispatches.

### Reports of Operations Around Richmond.

### A VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

THE BLOCKADE SUCCESSFULLY RUN.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 24.

The British steamer *Memphis*, Capt. CUMMINGHAM, from Liverpool via Nassau, (N. P.,) arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we stand most in need of at present. The *Memphis* had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach at Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers *Marion* and *Etiwan*. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders which fired a number of shells, most of them struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which she returned but one shot at her when she retired. The *Memphis* is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, is a most sightly vessel, of good speed, about 800 tons register, but capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1,500 tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in 10½ days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer *Quaker City*. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and board nearly all vessels bound in or going out.

Mr. WARD, late Minister to China, and Maj. BARMAN, came passenger in the *Memphis*.

### GEN. PRENTISS.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 17th inst. says:

"By the West Point train last evening, Gen. PR

posse, and without reference to, or connection with, the people of the towns. Should the site happen to fall within a village, you of course are at liberty to return the fire; should it be in the vicinity of one, however, the usages of civilized warfare do not justify its destruction unless demanded by the necessities of attack or defence.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the barbarous and cowardly policy indicated in the inclosed letter will meet with the approval of any officer of rank or standing in the United States Navy. I have therefore thought proper to transmit it to you under a flag of truce, with the confident expectation that you will direct those under your command to confine their offensive operations as far as possible to our troops, and forbid the wanton destruction of defenceless towns, filled with unoffending non-combatants, unless required by imperious military necessity.

The practice of slaying women and children as an act of retaliation, has happily fallen into disuse in this country with the disappearance of the Indian tribes, and I trust it will not be revived by the officers of the United States Navy, but that the demolition and plunder of the unoffending little village of Grand Gulf may be permitted to stand alone and without parallel upon the record."

## AROUND RICHMOND.

### OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.*

On Friday last, two Federal gunboats came up James River to the neighborhood of Drury's Bluff, and commenced shelling the woods on the Chesterfield side. The boats were opened upon by Capt. Fanson's Battery, from Stafford County, and a spirited engagement was kept up for two hours or more. It is believed that the boats sustained considerable damage, for they finally gave up the contest and started off down the river. The only injury sustained on our side was the bursting of a gun, which seriously wounded Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford.

It is stated that the Yankees, in considerable force, have taken possession of Claremont, the fine river plantation of Maj. Wm. Allen. Whether their object is simply plunder, or a demonstration upon some place higher up the river, time will determine.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 26.*

In our Monday's issue we gave an account of an affair on the river between a gunboat of the enemy and one of our field-batteries, which, we have since learned, was inaccurate in some particulars.

The fight was between four pieces of Capt. T. B. Fanson's light battery of Brig.-Gen. Walker's Brigade and a 4-gun vessel. The enemy's vessels having been fired on whenever they passed this point by our sharpshooters, the officer commanding this boat took on board, at City Point, a company of sharpshooters to return our fire from the banks; but when his vessel rounded the bend, and was met by the fire of our field-pieces, not only sharpshooters, but gun's crews, sought safety below.

The artillery, supported by a detachment of the Third Arkansas, hammered Uncle Abe's gunboat to perfection, hitting her almost every shot; running their projectiles through and through her, in some instances, and in others bursting their shells inside. The boat was so badly cut up that she had to be unloaded to keep her from sinking. Having made her way slowly from under fire, she was towed off by the *Monitor*. The fellows on board were so frightened that they fired only one gun in reply, which was done by pulling the lanyard from below, the operator not showing himself. One of Capt. F.'s guns (a 10-pounder Parrot, captured at Manassas) bursted at the third discharge, whereby one of the men lost his right foot, and Lieut. Robertson was very slightly bruised in the mouth. The brave fellow, whose arm was broken, (Wm. D. Jackson, of Stafford,) while the surgeon was amputating it, held up the other, remarking: "Thank God I have one yet left to fight the Yankees with."

This battery is the same that harrassed the enemy so much last Winter on the Lower Potomac, under its then Captain (now Colonel) John R. Cooke, completely blockading the river in the vicinity of Boyd's Hole, and, in one instance, sinking a schooner transport at the distance of two miles from the guns. The men are from the old county of Stafford, are superb fellows, know their business, and, with their homes and families in possession of the foe, will lose no opportunity to lay a heavy hand upon him.

### BLUNDERING AND GAMBLING.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.*

We are informed that some of our officers, detailed on picket service, have shown themselves negligent and blameworthy, inasmuch that either from carelessness or ignorance of the grounds, picket parties from different regiments have fired at each other, and in one instance with loss. Any *faux pas* of this nature, within the immediate neighborhood of the enemy, is worthy of comment and punishment. If the topography of the place is not known to officers encamped within gunshot, for weeks together, and useless mortality ensue from want of this requisite information, how can it be expected that these same officers will successfully handle or manœuvre forces—if only companies—on these same grounds, should exigencies require it at any moment of night or day? It is time such negligence should cease. Our loss was more than necessary at Yorktown line, from this same cause. Lives are too precious to be uselessly sacrificed in this manner, and any mal-administration of officers should be severely punished.

Indications of activity and liveliness prevail in all our camps—bustle, good humor, and buoyancy, are seen in every action, and marked on every feature—orderlies dash to and fro; solemn and dusty Colonels, and others, are all found at their posts; and while all is industry beyond the city, what a reproach is this to the tinseled butterflies, gaudy in color and braid, lounging about at pillar and post, frothy in warlike speech, but lost to manly action!

A few days—nay, a few hours, perhaps—are fraught with the fates of centuries. Let all be men, and manly, in the days to come. Of our noble army nought need be said; but it is of those worthless harpies we wish to add a word—of those reprobates who inveigle the unsophisticated soldier into gambling-hells, and fleece from them the last few pence of hard-earned money. Shall the noble youths of our gallant Southern army shed their blood freely on the battle-field, and these disreputables be allowed to infest hotels, disgrace the sidewalk, and keep open gambling holes under the very nose of all civil and military law? They have cast their lines in pleasant places, but were all such marched to the lines, of which we daily speak, it would be far more profitable to morality and the public weal.

### RICHMOND IMPREGNABLE AND SAFE.

*From the Charleston Courier of June 19.*

Our senior editor, as an eye-witness, reports that the Capital of the Old Dominion is safe and impregnable. He founds his opinion and belief on the following facts: "Richmond is naturally a series or mass of fortifications, being built on a site composed of lofty hills or heights and deep ravines. She is surrounded, too, by formidable artificial breastworks; the obstructions in the James River, unshaken by the late freshet, (the greatest since 1847,) are such that the enemy's gunboats cannot approach within shelling distance; she has more troops in her vicinity than can be employed in her defence; she has a twice-beaten enemy to encounter; and she has her homes and her altars to defend from desecration, and her women to rescue from insult and outrage. With such means of defence, and such motives to nerve her sons for battle, defeat—utter defeat—must await the enemy, and glorious victory must perch on her banner."

### CELEBRATED RINGGOLD'S BATTERY.

*From the Richmond Inquirer, June 23.*

The battery captured from Shields, in his late engagement with Gen. Jackson, we learn was the celebrated battery commanded by the lamented Ringgold in Mexico. Thus have we, by the valor of our troops, been placed in possession of both the Bragg and Ringgold Batteries.

## FROM SUFFOLK.

The Petersburgh *Express* has intelligence from Suffolk to a late date. The town is under the strictest military surveillance, and a low, vulgar, untutored German, a brother of Gen. Max Weber, is the Provost-Marshal.

A few days since, three of Weber's body guard, with sabre bayonets, assaulted Mr. Richard L. Woodward, an estimable citizen of Suffolk, who had resented an insult offered him, and so cut and stabbed him that at last accounts his life was despaired of.

Gen. Mansfield's headquarters are now at Suffolk, but all the dirty work to be performed is assigned to the Provost-Marshal, who, from all accounts, is just the creature for such business.

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

### A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

*From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

It is now quite evident that the enemy are about to put into execution their long-threatened inroad upon East Tennessee. From the best information we can gather of the situation of affairs in that section, we take it that fighting will soon commence there in earnest. The Yankees already have possession of Sequatchie Valley, a productive and stock-growing country, and have a force of, perhaps, not less than 5,000 men in Powell's Valley, a portion of country still more important to an army in the way of provisions. But the great valleys of the Tennessee, Hiwassee, Holston and French Bread Rivers are still in possession of our troops, and can, we have reason to hope, be held against almost any force that may assail them. We think it altogether probable that Cumberland, Wheeler's, and Big Creek Gaps, will be evacuated, if indeed they have not been already, and *that our forces will make a stand at Chattanooga, Kingston, and Bean's Station, in order to keep the enemy north of Wallen's Ridge and the Clinch Mountains. This, we feel confident, can be done successfully with the force now under Gen. Smith's command, which cannot be less than 30,000 men.* There are, besides this force, which is a low estimate, several efficient guerilla bands, among which that of the famous Morgan is the most conspicuous. This line of defence, should it be adopted, will save to us about three-fourths of the territory of East Tennessee, including Jonesborough, Greenville, Knoxville, Athens, Cleveland, Chattanooga, and the line of railroad from the latter place to the Virginia line.

The part of East Tennessee thus defended is one of the most productive and healthy regions of country in the Confederate States. It contains, even now, bacon, corn, and flour, in great abundance. Nearly every farmer has bacon to sell, and which can be bought at not exceeding twenty-seven cents per pound. It is one of the finest wheat countries in the South, and we have it from good authority that the wheat crop in that section this year will feel but little short of the average crop, particularly in the upper counties. There is, perhaps, at this time, more hogs and cattle in the thirty-one counties of East Tennessee than in the whole State of Georgia, and upon this account, were there no other consideration, that section should be defended at any cost.

*While it is true that the majority of the votink population in East Tennessee is deeply tinged with toryism, it is equally true that some of the most staunch Southern men, and many of our ablest military leaders, are East Tennesseans.* There is one fact in connection with this disloyal section not generally known. Nearly every man and boy capable of bearing arms, who were advocates of separate State action, are now in the Southern army, and although the conscription act is not in force there, they have joined in the war. In addition to this, there are, to our certain knowledge, not less than one-third of the original "Union" men now in that section—the ultra having joined Lincoln in Kentucky—many of the more moderate have changed their views since Lincoln's free-negro policy was promulgated in November last; while the remainder, being too ignorant and cowardly to take any part in the contest of arms, are content to remain at home, cultivating their farms, and make something to support the army.

### CHATTANOOGA STILL IN DANGER.

From the best authority, we learn that the enemy are encamped some eighteen miles below Chattanooga, on the opposite side of the river—the force that attacked that city on Saturday and Sunday last, having fallen back that far. That force is now engaged in sawing lumber, and appear to be working as though they were making flatboats. With them is a gunboat, some two and a half miles below their present encampment. It is a flatboat, with stationary power put on for propelling it, and has three pieces of cannon on board. The object of this craft, doubtless, being to tow flats under cover of its guns, in crossing the river with troops. Such is the position now of the enemy, and such are his preparations for another advance on Chattanooga.

We are also advised that Gen. Kirby Smith is in command, in person, of our forces at Chattanooga, and that great confidence is reposed in him, and his ability, with his forces, to defend successfully that city. The citizens, as well as the military there, are determined not to surrender the city, but to hold on to it, let the enemy shell it as much as they please—a patriotic and gallant determination, which, we trust, will result in defeat of the enemy's designs.

But should Mitchell be largely reinforced—should he bring to bear upon Chattanooga more than one gunboat—should he succeed in getting possession of the city—what will be the *situation* of Georgia? *We pass by Georgia's cut-off from supplies of salt, coal, provisions, and the obstruction and partial destruction of the State Road; these being certain consequences of the capture of Chattanooga*; and turn to consider the consequences to the State from the raids of the enemy. Our mountain country will become pasture fields for the enemy to feed upon and Summer in, and as he gathers strength from reinforcements, he will be as certain to advance into the interior, and toward Atlanta, as he is in the enemy striving to subjugate us. This can, as we before intimated, only be prevented by the organization of a force to oppose his progress, and it must come from the *militia* of the State. Like Virginia, every man able to bear arms that can be armed, will have to take the field. Our people must prepare for this. They must be ready. The Governor will have to enforce his orders to the militia officers of the State to organize, and be ready for the field. We are no alarmists, and have no desire to create excitement among the people. *But we are not blind, nor will we shut our eyes to the truth that Georgia is in peril should Chattanooga fall into the hands of the enemy.* As "sentinels upon the watchtower," we therefore, with the signs before us, "sound the alarm."

### A CALL TO THE RESCUE.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, June 15.*

We have certain intelligence that near 7,000 of the enemy's troops have crossed the mountains into East Tennessee, through Big Creek Gap, in Campbell County, and are marching up Powell's Valley to attack our troops at Cumberland Gap in the rear, while it is said seventeen regiments will attack them in the front. The fortifications at Cumberland Gap have been designed with reference to a defence in the rear, as well as in front, and are equally strong on both sides. We have 5,000 men there, and we have every confidence they can repel any force the enemy can send against them for three or four days, until Gen. E. Kirby Smith shall arrive with reinforcements from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap by forced marches. He had 5,000 troops at Cumberland Gap, 1,000 cavalry at Big Creek, and about 6,000 had left Knoxville, making at least 12,000 troops that will be at the Gap against to-morrow; and he will receive reinforcements daily until his force will amount to 15,000 effective men. With these forces, we have every confidence he can whip the enemy at Cumberland Gap.

But this is not the only movement of the enemy we have to fear. We have no hesitation in saying that at the same time an attack is made on Cumberland Gap, the column that lately attacked Chattanooga will return to that point and renew the attack there, while it is also probable some force may move through Jamestown Gap, in the direction of Knoxville. *If East Tennessee falls into the hands of the enemy, we are cut off from the fine crop of grain and grass that is now being harvested in that fruitful valley; besides, we shall be without salt.* It is, therefore, to the interest of the whole Confederacy, but particularly the people of Georgia, that East Tennessee should be obstinately defended. *If East Tennessee is conquered, we shall have a Federal Yankee army in the northwestern part of Georgia in two weeks.*

In view of these considerations, we have no hesitation in saying that every soldier from Atlanta to the Tennessee line should be at once, to-day, ordered to either Dalton or Cleveland. From either of those points they could be transferred to Chattanooga or Knoxville by rail, and from thence to such point as the exigency of the case might demand. Let our military autsorites act promptly and at once. Celerity of movement is the secret of Stonewall Jackson's success, and let us imitate his noble example.

If Gen. Smith succeeds in whipping the enemy at Cumberland Gap, all will be well, as he will then move down his victorious battalions on any force that may enter Tennessee lower down. But even in that event he will need reinforcements, and they should be sent at once. We hope every Georgian is anxious to participate in the important and glorious incidents that must occur in East Tennessee in a few days. In defending that section he is defending the threshold of his own dwelling.

### LOYALISTS.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, writing from Knoxville on the 15th, urges active movements for the defence of East Tennessee. Speaking of Gov. Johnson's desire to enlist supporters, he says:

"It cannot nor need it be disguised, that, if the purpose to reach this section could be achieved, *he would have no sort of difficulty to bring to his standard hundreds, indeed thousands, of our people. They are now comparatively quiet, and are only awaiting the advance of the Federal army, which they regard now as certain.*"

The writer adds:

"It is not proper that I should speak of the movements of our forces in this Department, even if I were posted. Suffice it to say that Gen. Smith seems to be properly vigilant, as well as prompt and determined. *He is at his post*".

It is a question of the gravest import to protect East Tennessee. We have an immense quantity of stores—more by two-thirds than any portion of the Confederacy. To take care of these is a matter of great concern, and should be done at all hazards.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 17th inst., announces the arrival there of a portio of the Sixth Florida Regiment, which has been ordered to Chattanooga to reinforce Gen. Smith.

### CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Knoxville *Register* announces that Cumberland Gap has been evacuated by the Confederates, and that the force which has so long been stationed there, has fallen back to a position on the Clinch River. The *Register*, in noticing the evacuation, says: "That the croakers may not draw any conclusions from this movement distressing to the nerves of those who have of late been so shaky in regard to the safety of East Tennessee, we may state that before the Gap was evacuated, the Federals had left there, after so blockading the road in their flight that they could not return if they would. In the opinion of some of our military men, the abandonment of the Gap has long been held to be a politic measure. The five or six thousand men that it has required to watch it can now be sent to a field of operations more destructive to the foe."

### FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Augusta, June 23.—A dispatch from Chattanooga dated 21st inst., says Col. Davis, of the Second Florida Regiment, with his command, crossed the river this morning at the Narrows. Sharp skirmishing ensued. The result was, that the Yankees were driven back with considerable loss. Scott's Cavalry, Col. Forrest commanding, also engaged the enemy. The expedition was commanded by Gen. Leadbetter. Our loss was one mortally and three slightly wounded. Capt. Gurly, of Alabama, and his partisan corps, brought in to-day a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, who were captured twelve miles from Huntsville. Maj. Coffee, captured by Morgan, is to be exchanged for Lieut.-Col. Wood.

## THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.*

The truth, with regard to the loss of the Yankees at Chickahominy, begins to come out, in spite of all McClellan's attempts to suppress it. At first it was stated, roughly, at 3,000 men killed, wounded, and missing. We knew that was an underestimate, for intelligence received from within their lines made it, by their own confession, amount to at least 4,000 in wounded. Next came the statement of the New-York *Herald*, which gave 800 killed and 4,000 wounded, besides a number of missing. Knowing the Yankee propensity to lie, we then expressed our conviction that they had lost at least 10,000 men. In the meantime, out came McClellan's report, in which, after claiming a great victory, he acknowledged a loss of 5,724. Week before last, a lady arrived in this city from beyond the enemy's lines, who had heard their officers say, in the cars, that they were badly beaten, and that their loss was at least 10,000. Now, the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* lets out the whole secret, and there can be no further doubt. The loss was *at least* 10,000. The correspondent is apprehensive that, when the truth is all told, it will have been found to be greatly more.

Was this a victory for McClellan? Beaten out of his intrenchments, driven for a mile before our troops, losing sixteen guns and 800 prisoners, with an additional loss of 10,000, while our own loss amounted to only about twenty-three hundred, all told, and while we kept possession of the ground until the water compelled us to withdraw to a higher, where was there an incident to give him a claim to a triumph? He lost at least one-fifth of the force he employed, a loss greater proportionally than any sustained by the French in any of their conflicts with Wellington, Salamanca, and Waterloo, alone excepted.

Astounded at the tremendous damage which we inflicted upon the enemy, the New-York *Tribune* estimates the number of our troops engaged in the battle at about 80,000. The truth is, we had but 20,000 or 25,000, all told. Had 80,000 been brought to bear upon them early in the day—as was the intention of the General in command—the whole force of the enemy, numbering three corps, or between 50,000 and 60,000 men, would have been entirely annihilated. There would not have been left a man to tell the tale. By some unfortunate accident or misunderstanding this was not the case. We fought them, as it was, in the proportion of one to two and a half, and we completely defeated them, although they were intrenched up to their chins, and were defended by swamps deemed impassable, and almost impenetrable thickets.

A more gallant achievement than that of our men on this occasion is not mentioned in history. It ought to animate them to the highest degree. They know, now, and feel, that the enemy is no match for them. They see that no odds, however tremendous, can avail anything against the daring impetuosity of Southern soldiers. Their country is grateful to them, and they deserve her gratitude. It was their country that animated them to the exertion which won the field, and made heroes of them all. But for the consciousness that they were fighting for all they hold dear, it may be doubted whether their exertions could have been so strenuous, so long continued, so successful. Brave in any cause, in that of their country they have proved themselves to be invincible. All honor to the officers and soldiers who fought on that glorious day!

## BAYONET CHARGE.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.*

One of the gentlemen connected with the *Examiner* went to all the hospitals to see if there was any person therein who received his wounds from the bayonet. This happened nearly a fortnight since, and we do not know that we precisely recollect the issue of the investigation as stated in the paper. We are under the impression, however, that only one or two were found thus wounded, and that they were accidentally hurt by some of their own comrades in the hurry of the conflict. This statement agrees with all we have heard from other quarters. We have examined many persons—officers and men—with regard to the matter, and they all say the Yankees made no bayonet charge, either at Williamsburgh or at Chickahominy. Indeed, they all asseverate the direct reverse. They say that our men repeatedly charged, and that in no instance did the Yankees stand long enough to repeat the shock. McClellan's statement, in his official dispatch with regard to a charge made upon Early's brigade at Williamsburgh, was so notoriously false, that Gen. Early felt himself constrained to give it the lie direct, under his own hand, in the newspapers. His statements about Yankee charges at Chickahominy are given the lie just as direct by every General in the field. But it is not wonderful. A man who can descend to lie as he did about that battle in other respects, will descend to anything.

McClellan evidently wishes to stimulate his men to the bayonet trial. He has tried whisky, and failed. He is now trying to make them believe that they did things which they never did, in the hope that they may try to do the same thing again.

## GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA IN HOT WATER.

*From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

The Secretary of War, as will be seen in the following telegraphic correspondence between him and Gov. Brown, has directed Major Dunwoody not to enroll the militia officers recognized by the State authorities as in commission. This correspondence is laid before the public by Gov. Brown, in order that the Secretary's directions may reach as soon as possible, those enrolling officers who, at a distance, may not have received instructions from their superior officer to cease the enrollment of these State officers. Our columns are so crowded to-day that we are forced to postpone comments upon this correspondence to a future day.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Atlanta, June 17, 1862.

Your enrolling officers have enrolled several of the State officers of the militia, who will not be permitted to be carried away from their commands. You stated in your letter of the 20th ult., that no State officer is liable to enrollment, and asked me to call your attention to it if done. Please send me by telegraph an order for the release of all such who have been enrolled, and direct Major Dunwoody to stop the enrollment of State officers, or I shall order the arrest of each officer who arrests a State officer. I wish an immediate reply. JOSEHH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Richmond, June 18, 1862.

*His Excellency Gov. Brown:*

Major Dunwoody has been instructed not to enroll militia officers recognized by the State authorities as *in commission*. Request him to show you his instructions. If you arrest him or any of our enrolling officers in their attempts to get men to fill up the Georgia Regiments now in the face of the enemy, you will cause great mischief. I think we might as well drive out our common enemy before we make war on each other. G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Marietta, June 20, 1862.

As Major Dunwoody's subordinates in different parts of the State do not seem to regard your orders to him, please direct him to give them the necessary instructions to stop the enrollment of the officers of the militia. I agree with you fully that we should unite all our energies to drive out the common enemy, and not make war among ourselves. I am most happy, therefore, that the Confederate Government has decided to respect the constitutional rights of the State so far as not to force her to the alternative of permitting any department of her Constitutional Government to be disbanded and destroyed, or to defend the existence and integrity of her Government by force.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

The Richmond *Enquirer* remarks upon this:

"We are much pleased with the letter of Mr. Randolph in the above. Gov. Brown is as ardent a patriot as he or any one else; but we are pursuaded he must regret having permitted himself to use the language of menace where it was both improper and unnecessary. We are gratified that the views of the two officials have been placed on a harmonious footing, and trust that common devotion to a common cause will insure cordiality."

## BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, of the 18th, publishes the dispatch, which we have had, announcing the movement of Beauregard to Richmond, and says:

"We lay before our readers, this morning, an important dispatch, announcing that Gen. Beauregard and Staff are on their way to Richmond, and that the greater part of the army will soon follow. We have been expecting as much ever since Gen. Price passed through here on his way to Richmond—a week ago; indeed, we have been unable to see how there could be any more fighting out West. Beauregard's masterly retreat from Corinth knocked every Yankee calculation into *pi*, and was equally as disastrous to their cause and designs as a severe drubbing, while the loss or damage to us was very slight.

The Yankees are not going to fight us away from water, in an open field. We felt sure Halleck would not follow Beauregard when he left Corinth, and he would not penetrate any further into the interior, if the whole army was withdrawn. Let Beauregard be sent to Richmond, Bragg to Cumberland Gap, and Price over into Arkansas. There is a chance to do something at these points.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was in type, we have conversed with an officer in Beauregard's army, who says it was understood in the army, two weeks ago, that he and his command were going to Virginia. The officer left Montgomery on Monday. Beauregard was then expected at that place. It was also understood that he was going to take command of "Stonewall" Jackson's Department.

We recollect that Beauregard is under a promise to the ladies of Baltimore, to carry back to that city a certain flag which they presented to him, and plant in triumph over their down-trodden metropolis."

## THE SUBSTIEUTE TRADE.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 24.*

A few days ago we alluded to the immense frauds and villainy being carried on in this city in buying and selling substitutes by men who make a regular business of the nefarious trade. Although frequently spoken of and condemned by this paper and others, the evil still continues, and, if anything, is rather on the increase. It should be put a stop to by the authorities, and some of the swindlers, both the men who furnish them, and the substitutes themselves, who sell their service with the deliberate intention of deserting as soon as the purchase-money is safely in their pockets, summarily punished. Too strong terms cannot be used in condemnation of this pernicious practice. It has a bad influence upon the army, for if these rascals can elude the service, and desert when they please without being punished, why cannot others do the same? Another case has come to our knowledge. A few days ago a man by the name of Levasseur went to the Third Alabama Regiment and bargained to furnish a substitute for a man then in service. The price fixed upon was $800, the dealer in substitutes receiving $300 for his services. The man's name was Byrnes, who came with a certificate from the British Consul and recommendations from others; but as soon as the bargain was concluded, the substitute absconded, returning, probably, to the person who originally brought him to be sold over to other parties. Within the last three weeks seven men from this one regiment alone have been purchased, all of whom have since deserted. Such conduct is no more or less than stealing, and it is time due check should be put upon such operations by the Police. The *morals* of such conduct is bad, and, and, if allowed to go on, army will be reduced very materially.

## COL. ELLIOTT AT BOONVILLE.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* gives the following version of the affair at Boonville, related by one who knows the facts:

"So quietly had all the arrangements for the evacuation of Corinth been made, that Halleck was completely fooled, and in perfect ignorance of what was going on, so that, suspecting no such immediate movement on our part, he had secretly dispatched a body of troops, mainly cavalry, with the object of reaching, by a wide circuit, a point on the Mobile and Ohio Road, in the rear of Corinth, and of destroying some bridges, with the view of interrupting our communication. A mere dash and away. Preparatory to the evacuation, a number of our sick, amounting in all to about fifteen hundred, with an escort of about two hundred well men, had been sent down from Corinth to Boonville. The Yankee bridge-burning force suddenly came upon the sick men with their attendants, and had them all ranged in line ready to be carried off as prisoners, although many were so worn down by dysentery and diarrhœa as to be hardly able to stand. While this affair was going on, so also was the evacuation of Corinth, and just at the critical moment, the head of our retiring column came in sight of the Yankees and their line of sick prisoners. As if by magic the captors were gone. They broke and took to horse and away. The trembling line of sick prisoners seeing the Yankee stampede, but not knowing its cause, stood a moment, and then sick, unarmed, feeble, broke for the woods in another direction, most of them determined to avail themselves of any chance to escape captivity, and a few, in their weak and nervous state, no doubt stampeded, they hardly knew why. This is about the story of the capture of our sick and wounded by the enemy, and of our rescue of them. The enemy may have done some damage to cars, etc., before they, in their turn, were surprised, but it was very trifling.

## THE RAID ON McCLELAND'S REAR

*From The Richmond Enquirer, 26th.*

Below we publish the complimentary order which has just been issued by Gen. Lee to the gallant Stuart and his brave men. Such deeds of daring, it will be seen, do not go unnoticed by the General Commanding:

Headquarters Department of Northern Va., June 23, 1862.

General Orders, No. 74.—The General Commanding announces with great satisfaction to the army, the brilliant exploit of Brig.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with part of the troops under his command. This gallant officer, with portions of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, a part of the Jeff. Davis Legion, with whom were the Boykin Rangers, and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery, on the 13th 14th and 15th of June, made a reconnoissance between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers, and succeeded in passing around the rear of the whole of the Union army, routing the enemy in a series of skirmishes, taking a number of prisoners, and destroying and capturing stores to a large amount.

Having most successfully accomplished its object, the expedition recrossed the Chickahominy almost in the presence of the enemy, with the same coolness and address that marked every step of its progress, and with the loss of but one man, the lamented Capt. Latane, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, who fell bravely leading a successful charge against a superior force of the enemy. In announcing the signal success to the army, the General Commanding takes great pleasure in expressing his admiration of the courage and skill, so conspicuously exhibited throughout by the General and the officers, and the men under his command.

In addition to the officers honorably mentioned in the report of the expedition, the conduct of the following privates has received the special commendation of their respective commanders: Privates Thos. D. Clapp, Company D, First Virginia Cavalry, and J. S. Mosby, serving in the same regiment; privates Ashton, Brent, R. Herring, F. Herring and F. Coleman, Company E, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

By command of Gen. LEE.

R. H. Chilton, A. A. Gen.

The Petersburgh *Express* of June 24, says:

"We understand from a gentleman who has recently been a highly respectable citizen of New Kent County, that our troops under Gen. Stuart missed a valuable prize in the recent brilliant reconnoissance made in the rear of the enemy's lines. Gen. Stuart's forces passed in their march an estate in New-Kent County known as the Hempstead, where Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within 600 yards of Hempstead, and it has since been ascertained that at the very time they passed McClellan and Staff were all in the building at dinner.

The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than 100 cavalry. Had Gen. Stuart known these facts the building could have been surrounded, and the young Napoleon of all Yankeedom, with his whole Staff, would now have been in the military prison at Salisbury, N. C. It is better, probably, that we missed this high game, as, in the event of his capture, the Yankees would have had some excuse for the terrible threshing which we are about to inflict on them. But to have bagged McClellan and Staff would have been equivalent to cutting off the head of the great Yankee army. (This statement abounds with falsehood. Gen. McClellan's headquarters are not in the spot mentioned, nor are they exposed to any such guerrilla experiment as the audacious one so boasted of by the rebel Press.")

## TATNALL TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Confederate States Navy Department, Richmond, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

A Naval General Court-Martial is hereby ordered to convene at the City of Richmond, Virginia, on the 5th day of July, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Flag Officer Josiah Tatnall, and of such other persons as may be legally brought before it.

The Court will be composed of the following officers, any five of whom are empowered to act: Capt. Lawrence Rousseau, Capt. Franklin Buchanan, Capt. Sydney S. Lee, Commander Robert G. Robb, Commander Murray Mason, Commander Eben Farrand, Commander A. B. Fairfax, Commander M. F. Maury, Commander Geo. Minor, Lieut. Wm. L. Maury, Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, and Robert Ould is hereby appointed Judge Advocate.

The above being the greatest number of officers that can be convened without manifest injury to the service. S. R. Mallory, Sec. of the Navy.

The Court will meet at 12 o'clock M., at the Navy Department.

## LADIES AND COTTON.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, writing from Manarsas, Bartow County, Ga., June 14, says:

"The ladies are truly a great institution. The sufferings of our patriot soldiers arouse all their sympathies and tender feelings, for whom they undergo fatigue and trouble scarcely to be expected of the softer sex. But when occasion makes it necessary, they can show themselves made of sterner stuff than sighs and tears. This was illustrated by a party of ladies at Cass Dépôt, in this county, to-day. A gentleman of Manassas, who now and then indulges in little speculations, had a few bales of cotton at the dépôt, a part of which the wives of some absent soldiers said they greatly needed. They proposed to the owner to purchase what they wanted, but as they did not wish so much as a bag, he declined to let them have it. They told him they would take it; and in compliance with promise thus made to him, they went to the dépôt, called for the agent as a witness of their doings, and cut the rope from one bale, took what they needed, and marched very quietly home with it. I believe they propose to pay the owner fair compensation.

So, you see, *some* of the women of Bartow are *bent* on having cotton. I do not write this to express approval or disapproval of the act, but merely to relate the circumstance."

## EXULTING OVER THE SPOILS.

Speaking of the battle on the Chickahominy, the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th says:

"A Yankee Colonel, who was brought in on Tuesday morning, expressed his surprise on seeing such an enormous number of our troops dressed in Yankee overcoats. 'Every one came off a dead Yankee,' said some one to whom he expressed his surprise. We ourselves saw half a dozen splendid brass field-pieces going up Main-street last Monday, all marked U. S. A., (Uncle Sam's Artillery, we suppose,) and all captured in that battle. *To talk about their beating us, when we have their cannon, when we have thousands of their rifles and muskets, when we have their stores, and their tents, and their letters, and their portfolios, and have dressed a whole brigade in their overcoats, requires an amount of brass nobody but a Yankee ever had.*"

## WHO KILLED GOV. JOHNSON.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Southern Confederacy*, of the 10th inst., learns from a gentleman who arrived in that city on the 9th inst., from Nashville, that Andy Johnson was actually killed on Thursday last by ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown. Brown was arrested by Andy's order some time ago, to be sent to a Lincoln Bastile up North, but was paroled for a few days to attend to some business. The gentleman says Brown was arraigned before Andy last Thursday, when, for some provocation, Brown drew a revolver and shot him several times, ending the life of the scoundrel on the spot, and that Brown was hung half an hour thereafter—all of which, we hear, the gentleman says he witnessed.

## WHEREABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 18.*

President Davis, who visited Raleigh on Sunday, in consequence of the illness of his youngest child, was himself taken quite sick, shortly after his arrival there. He was better on Monday evening, and expected to return to Richmond in a day or two.

## DRIVING WORK ON THE PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

Office of the Piedmont R. R. Co., Richmond, June 17, 1862.

To Refugees and Others having Negroes to Hire.—The railroad from Danville to Greensborough is about to begin construction, on a large scale, and requires a numerous force of laborers, as well as overseers of experience, who can come well recommended.

The price of $10 per month will be paid for the best hands, and in proportion for inferior ones. They must be supplied with clothing by their owners, and when delivered to the Company, must be provided with one week's rations of food, for which rations due allowance will be made in the first monthly settlement.

Payments will be made monthly in cash.

Overseers accompanying parties of hands will be given the preference over others, if otherwise satisfactory.

The hands may be delivered to the agents at any of the dépôts on the Danville Railroad, or at Greensborough, N. C., after the 25th inst.

EDMUND T. D. MEYERS,
Captain and Chief-Engineer.

Office of the Piedmont Railroad Company, June 17, 1862.

Mules and Carts Wanted.—Five hundred mules, and a proportionate number of carts, are wanted immediately, for the construction of the Piedmont Railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, N. C. The highest market rates will be paid for those which pass our inspection, if delivered at an early day. Apply at the office of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, either at Richmond or at the town of Danville. EDMUND T. D. MYERS,
Captain Engineers and Chief-Engineer.

☞ Richmond *Examiner*, Raleigh *Standard*, Danville *Register*, Wilmington, N. C., and Greensborough, N. C., papers copy until stopped, and forward accounts to Danville.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Seven bridge-burners were executed at Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th inst. Arrangements had been made for them all to be swung off at the same time; but two of the ropes breaking, the men fell to the ground instead of into eternity. But these two were quickly brought to their feet, new ropes adjusted to their necks, and an end at once put to their earthly career.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of a late date, says it has very late and important information of a contemplated movement in the right direction for carrying the war to the enemy's own doors, and making them feel some of the horrors attendant upon being beleaguered and imprisoned in their own house, and made to subsist the army which overruns them. But it would be manifestly imprudent to speak more specifically on the point at this time. It will break upon the public in a very few days, if our information proves, as we believe it will, perfectly reliable.

—The Knoxville *Register* relates an incident which followed Neil S. Brown's apostacy, which was calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of the most hardened renegade. Brown has three sons; two of them are in the Confederate army, and one, a youth of about fifteen, was at home. Upon hearing of his father's making a Union speech, this noble lad sought him, and, hearing the confirmation from his own lips, not only expressed his indignation, but declared he could never again set foot beneath the parental roof, but would join his brothers in defence of the South. It is said he has kept his word.

Major John C. Whitner, late of the Confederate States army, has been appointed to write up the proceedings of the Provisional Congress—a work which Johnson J. Hooper, by his death, left unfinished.

A letter found on the battle-field of the Seven Pines, from a wife to her husband in the Federal army, says, "throw away your arms and come home, for the people here say there is no use in fighting the rebels any longer."

The hanging of Wm. B. Mumford, in New-Orleans, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, by Butler's order, for tearing down a Federal flag, raises the question of retaliation again. Somebody must hang for Mumford, the New-Orleans martyr.

The late freshet in Roanoke River, N. C., was very heavy and destructive. Apprehensions are felt of severe losses in crops, cattle, &c., in Halifax and Northampton counties.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, who has just returned to Richmond, after a sojourn within the Federal lines, writes that one thing must be said in favor of the enemy, that "they treat our captive wounded kindly and well. No distinction is made in favor of Federal wounded. All receive the same accommodations and attention. In this respect at least our foe conforms to the usages of civilized warfare."

Dr. Geo. W. Ruffin, a well-known physician, died at his residence in Wilson County, N. C., on the 5th inst.

Gen. Twiggs has taken up his residence near Augusta, Ga., the place of his nativity.

Not long since, says the *Dispatch*, a party of Federal officers and soldiers went ten miles east of Baton Rouge, La., to the plantation of Maj. Stephen Roberts, an old veteran of 1814, to devastate his place. As the

when the whole affair is wound up, and the great excitement of secession and war shall have passed away, and men begin to think, then a reaction will take place, and posterity will do us justice. May God in His infinite mercy and eternal goodness save us from these awful calamities, and that right early!"

The Boston states that Capt. JOHN MARSFIELD, Provost-Marshal of Gen. KING'S Division, has taken command of the town. It also has these paragraphs:

"The stampede of contrabands continues unabated. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, we suppose that hundreds came into town seeking the land of freedom. Curiosity induced us to ask some of them from what section they came, to whom they belonged, for what cause they had left their masters, where they purposed going, and what they intended to do. Some had come from Caroline, some from Spottsylvania, others from Louisa counties, &c., &c. Some had bad masters, others wanted to be free, and one woman said she had left her master 'to get shut of trouble.' Some were going to the 'North,' and others wanted to get work where they could. And here they are strolling through the town and country unprotected, uncared for, homeless, penniless and friendless, not knowing where to go, what to do, nor what's to become of them.

Some of the most violently, run-mad Secessionists in our whole community during the great struggle of 1860 and 1861, were Northern men. If the whole South had belonged to them, they could not have put on more important airs than they did. Southern men who feel a devotion for the South, of which these men are incapable, have been subject to their taunts, sneers and insults.

We learn that the Federal army have it in contemplation, while remaining in Fredericksburgh, to finish the monument over the grave of Mrs. WASHINGTON, the mother of General WASHINGTON, the Father of our country. We sincerely hope this may be done. We are informed that Gen. MCDOWELL has already appointed a Committee, who have examined the monument, and will probably commence the work immediately.

Being unable to obtain news paper from the North, we are compelled to use brown paper as a substitute. We are laboring under every conceivable difficulty imaginable, but hope finally to overcome them all. Be this as it may, we feel confident that a generous and enlightened public will make every possible allowance for us in our present straitened circumstances. We must have *ink* and *paper*, or stop publishing the *Banner*."

## FROM THE FLORIDA COAST.

### A DISASTROUS EXPEDITION FROM THE BARK KINGFISHER.

*From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, June 23.*

Letters received in this city, yesterday, from a New-Bedford man on board the U. S. bark *Kingfisher*, of the blockading squadron off St. Marks, Fla., of date 3d, 4th and 6th inst., give an account of the capture of the crews of two of the cutters of the bark in the Ocilla River. On the 2d inst. the first and second cutters left the ship to proceed some fifteen miles up the Ocilla River to procure water. Soon after, the pilot, with one man to accompany him, left in his boat and followed the cutters, which had about twenty minutes the start. On arriving in the river the pilot discovered something suspicious on shore, and landing, found that the rebels had built three batteries, rudely constructed of logs. One of the boats was capsized, and the other was carried off. The men were not seen. Returning to the ship, and giving this information, the third cutter was manned and left for the river to search for the men. They discovered nothing but a large grave, recently covered. This they opened, and were engaged in taking out one of the bodies it contained, when, alarmed by the approach of the rebels, they took to their boat and returned to the ship.

On the 4th a flag of truce was sent on shore to ascertain the fate of the crew. A reply was received next day, stating that two of the men were killed, two wounded, and the crew were prisoners at Tallahassee. That night the third cutter was sent with a crew to rebury the men killed. This was done, and the murdered men were recognized as ANTONE FAULKNER and ANTONE EUPHRATSS. The latter enlisted at this port as a seaman on the 28th of August last. It was not ascertained who were the wounded men.

The names of the men captured are as follows: Acting Master Samuel Curtis, of New-York; Chas. Milton, of Dartmouth; Stephen P. Lincoln, George W. Greenough, William Harps, George F. Eddy, William T. Couch, Nehemiah Sherman, of Rochester; William Henry Pierce, of Rochester; Charles Hood, Frank Dyckman and Rienzi J. Brooks.

The Commander of the *Kingfisher* sent fifty dollars to the prisoners, and forwarded their clothing and hammocks. The latter states a fact which shows great carelessness on the part of the officers. The boats sent ashore had only six men in each, and but four muskets to a boat.

## CONTRABAND STORIES.

The Newbern (N. C.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes, under date of June 17:

"The influx of runaway negroes continues about the same as it was a month ago, many slaves from as far interior as Raleigh finding their way here. Among the many that thus come within our lines are some who are quite intelligent, and who seem competent, and are quite willing, to give much valuable information relative to the course of events among the rebels. One of these negroes, who came in but a few days since, is of a party of about thirty who started from a town nearly one hundred miles beyond Goldsboro'. He, with two companions, are all of the party who have safely reached their destination. They were repeatedly in danger, and several of their number were shot, when finally they became scattered, each trying to make the best of his way alone to his supposed friends.

One of these boys is a wealthy planter on one of the rivers flowing into Albemarle Sound. At the time Roanoke Island was surrendered to Gen. BURNSIDE, this planter sent his family, together with a considerable number of slaves, to the interior, while he remained behind. He had several hundred bales of cotton and a quantity of naval stores, which were loaded into schooners and secreted as near the source of some one of the creeks in the vicinity as the schooners could get. The planter told his family upon parting that he would remain behind, and if the Yankees arrived before he could save his property from them, he should have to profess Union sentiments to save his cotton and other stores, as he could not afford to burn or destroy them. This was sensible. It may be that this man's cotton is the same that the gunboat *Hunchback* has recently discovered in schooners far up the creeks out of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers. Subsequently this man retreated to where his family had gone, and it was while they were not far from Raleigh that the black man made his escape.

Through the same source I learn that strenuous attempts are being made to raise recruits in the vicinity of Raleigh and Goldsboro. One captain of cavalry offers a lieutenant's commission to him who will bring in a few men to raise the company to a respectable standard. The offer has been outstanding a considerable time, and was likely to prove fruitless. About the time Richmond was first threatened most of the troops in this State were hurried there, and every exertion seemed to be made to raise more for service at Yorktown. Thousands of raw material went over the road without arms or uniform. Lately, however, the garrison at Goldsboro has been enlarged to nearly the force it had shortly after Newbern was taken. There is a larger force at Raleigh than at any other point within the State, and there they momentarily expect orders to march to oppose Gen. BURNSIDE, though they scarcely know where they may be wanted—whether the General will give them battle at one point from the Pamlico Sound, or at another reached through the tributaries of the Albemarle. Even at Wilmington he is expected. They have come to look upon his movements with a constant dread, and at the same time imagination has lent them a name for the man they are so much in fear of. They call Gen. BURNSIDE the "land pirate." This term might have been suggested by a person who had seen the General's buccaneer-like "business suit," but it could not be the suggestion of any one who has held personally business transactions with him."

## THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

### PROCLAMATION OF GOV. SPRAGUE.

*To the Citizens of Rhode Island:*

Recent advices from the War Department, to the Governor of this State, indicate that in a certain contingency an additional number of troops will be required, for the purpose of enabling the Government to send forward, from home localities, the men whose experience entitle them to more active service near the seat of war.

When the people of this country declared at the outset of this causeless rebellion that it was their purpose to make every sacrifice for upholding the Constitution and vindicating the laws, they said it with a clear appreciation of the probable sacrifices which would be involved. To hold back now in giving the support which, more than ever before, is required, would be to add to a lack of patriotism the acknowledgment that we have turned our backs upon an undertaking which we had once solemnly declared, in the face of the world, it was our purpose to pursue.

Already has the volunteer organization which was formed under the name of the National Guard given evidence of the sincerity of its profession, by rallying at an hour's call to the spot where its aid was required, and now, although after the first moment of apprehension for the safety of the National Capital had passed, it appeared to many that their services were not required—yet the result now shows that their patriotism and zeal which impelled this organization to urge its services upon the Government was wise foresight in them and was fortunate for the country.

As the Central Military Committee, we therefore call upon every able-bodied citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart, and who desires that the inheritance which he and his fathers have thus far enjoyed, may be perpetuated to his children, to associate himself with some chartered military organization, or to join with others where no chartered company exists, in forming a National Guard, and whereas in some instances it has occurred that no nucleus for the latter organization exists, to aid at once in forming new associations upon the same basis as the one previously formed.

To facilitate this object let meetings at once be called at convenient places in each town, and in each ward in the several cities, throughout the State, for the purpose of efficient organization, and report within ten days to the Secretary of this Committee, the number of men that have been enrolled.

It is impossible now to foretell what course the necessities of the country will require the Executive of this State, and of other loyal States, to adopt to keep to its proper standard the army of the United States. A resort to the power conferred upon the Governor by the laws of this State will be the last measure which he will feel called upon to adopt; but in view of that contingency, we again appeal to all good citizens to embrace this present opportunity for voluntary service, which events now seem to foreshadow will be the last that will be afforded.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,
President State Central Military Committee.
WILLIAM E. HAMLIN, Secretary.
PROVIDENCE, June 20, 1862.

## CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

### Promotions, Appointments, Resignations, Deaths and Other Casualties in the Army Since Dec. 5, 1861.

A General Order, extending over 52 pages, and containing a list of appointments, promotions, &c., &c., in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders No. 106, of Dec. 5, 1861, has just been issued by the War Department. This order has been anxiously expected for some time by those officers of the regular army who stand pretty well up in their respective grades, and whose advancement is accelerated by every casualty among those in the grades above them. The list of promotions, however, is necessarily incomplete, although it is supposed to contain all alterations up to the date of its publication. Since it was compiled from the army register kept in the Adjutant-General's Office, several changes have occurred, among which may be noticed the promotion of Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, of the Eighth Infantry, to the Colonelcy of the Third Infantry, in the room of Maj.-Gen. CHARLES F. SMITH, deceased. (Col. HOFFMAN is now Commissary-General of Prisoners, and in his absence, Maj. NATHAN B. ROSSELL commands the Third, which is with Gen. MCCLELLAN.) This, with other promotions, waits confirmation by the Senate before being published.

#### PROMOTIONS.

There are 107 promotions recorded, the majority of which affect subalterns only. In the cavalry regiments the following changes among the superior officers are noteworthy: Lieut.-Col. George A. H. Blake becomes Colonel of the First Cavalry, *vice* Beall, retired; Major William N. Grier, Second Cavalry, takes the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First, *vice* Blake, promoted, and Capt. Alfred Pleasonton succeeds to the Majority of the Second, *vice* Grier.

The only important promotion in the artillery arm of the service is that of Capt. and Brevet Major Joseph A. Haskin, First Artillery, to a full Majority in the Third, *vice* Austine, retired. Major Haskin has held a Brevet Majority since Sept. 13, 1847, having been both greatly distinguished and seriously wounded in the Mexican War.

The following are the principal promotions in the infantry regiments:

*Second Infantry*—Capt. John C. Robinson, of the Fifth, to be Major, *vice* Chapman, promoted.

*Third Infantry*—Major Wm. Chapman, Fifth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Backus, promoted.

*Fifth Infantry*—Capt. Charles D. Jordan, of the Eighth, to be Major, *vice* Chandler, retired.

*Sixth Infantry*—Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus, of the Third, to be Colonel, *vice* Seawell, retired, and Major Daniel P. Whiting, of the Tenth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Andrews, retired.

*Seventh Infantry*—Capt. Henry D. Wallen, of the Fourth, to be Major, *vice* Lynde, dropped.

*Tenth Infantry*—Capt. Julius Hayden, of the Second, to be Major, *vice* Whiting, promoted.

*Sixteenth Infantry*—Maj. James V. Bomford, of the Sixth, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Naglee, resigned.

*Eighteenth Infantry*—Capt. James N. Caldwell, of the First, to be Major, *vice* Underwood, retired.

#### PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

Five promotions by brevet are announced, viz.:

Col. H. Brown, Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, to date from Nov. 23, 1861, for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement of Nov. 22 and 23, between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries.

Major James Donaldson, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major W. R. Palmer, Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. F. Callender, Ordinance Department, to be Major.

First Lieut. W. E. Merril, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with the enemy before Yorktown, Va., to date from April 16, 1862.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

The list of appointments embraces 98 names, the most prominent of which are:

Brigadier and Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, United States Army, to be Major-General, May 16, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, United States Army, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, April 25, 1862, to fill an original vacancy.

Among the other names are those of twelve men who have been promoted from the ranks of the regular army, four from the volunteer force, and one by the President, at large.

#### CASUALTIES.

There have been 81 casualties since the last report. These are made up as follows: Resigned, 14; regimental commissions vacated under act of June 18, 1846, 10; commissions vacated by new appointments, 5; declined, 6; discharged under act of Aug. 5, 1861, 14 (these were additional Aids-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, for service under Hon. JAMES H. LANE;) died, 23; removed, 1; dropped, 3; dismissed, 3; cashiered, 2—total, 81.

Among the resignations are those of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Naglee, 16th Infantry, (since appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers,) and Capt. Robert N. Eagle, 5th Cavalry, formerly of this city. Among the deaths are those of Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Kearney, (retired list,) Maj. Talbot and Capt. Webb. The latter officer was Colonel of the 42d Illinois Volunteers, and was one of the most promising young officers in the army. The names of the gallant officers who have been killed in battle, or who died of wounds, are:

Capt. W. H. Acker, 16th Infantry, killed in battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Capt. A. McRae, 3d Cavalry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Capt. G. N. Bascomb, 16th Infantry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Lieut. Lyman Mishler, 5th Infantry, killed in battle of Valverde, New-Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862.

Capt. P. T. Keyes, 16th Infantry, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Lieut. E. L. Mitchell, 16th Infantry, killed in battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Lieut. O. G. Wagner, of Topographical Engineers, of wounds received while reconnoitering the enemy's works near Yorktown, April 21, 1862.

Lieut. Hugh McQuade, 6th Cavalry, (Captain 37th N. Y. V.,) at Richmond, of wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

Lieut. W. D'Wolf, 3d Artillery, of wounds received at the battle of Williamsburgh.

#### OFFICERS RETIRED.

The names of nine officers have been added to the retired list. They are:

| | Length of Service—Years |
|---|---|
| Col. Washington Seawell, Sixth Infantry | 37 |
| Col. Benjamin S. Beall, First Cavalry | 26 |
| Lieut.-Col. George Andrews, Sixth Infantry | 39 |
| Maj. Edmund Underwood, Eighteenth Infantry | 14 |
| Maj. Daniel T. Chandler, Fifth Infantry | 24 |
| Maj. William Austine, Third Artillery | 24 |
| Maj. William H. Gordon, Eighth Infantry | 24 |
| Capt. Charles C. Churchill, Third Artillery | 14 |
| Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley | 44 |

These officers were retired for long and faithful service, and for incapacity resulting from wounds, injuries or exposure in the line of duty. Surgeon-General FINLEY was retired on his own application, after more than forty consecutive years of service.

#### ADDITIONAL AIDS-DE-CAMP.

One hundred and sixty-four additional Aids-de-Camp have been appointed by the President, alone, under the act of Aug. 5, 1861. Of this number 24 have been selected from the Regular Army, and the remainder from the Volunteers and civil life. These Aids-de-Camp are credited as follows: To Maj.-Gen. McClellan, 38; to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, 29; to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, 84, and to Maj.-Gen. Wool, 13; but they are not all on duty with these officers, the majority of them having been assigned to duty with Gens. Hunter, Blenker, Curtis, McDowell, Grant, Shields, Dix, Wadsworth, Mitchel, Canby, &c., &c.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The following Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals have been appointed to the volunteer force since the last list was published:

#### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock,* U. S. Grant, I. McDowell, A. E. Burnside, Don Carlos Buel, John Pope, S. R. Curtis, Franz Sigel, J. A. McClernand, C. F. Smith, (since deceased;) Lewis Wallace, O. M. Mitchel, Cassius M. Clay*, G. H. Thomas, G. Cadwalader,* W. T. Sherman, and E. O. C. Ord.

These marked thus * are new appointments. The others were already Brigadier-Generals of volunteers.

#### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Capt. J. B. Ricketts, 1st artillery, U. S. A.; Major Sturgis, 4th cavalry, U. S. A.; James Shields, of California; Col. J. S. Negley, 48th Pennsylvania; Col. J. B. Plummer, 11th Missouri; J. T. Boyle, of Kentucky; G. W. Morgan, of Ohio; Col. J. C. Davis, 22d Indiana; Col. J. M. Palmer, 14th Illinois; W. H. Keim, of Pennsylvania, (since dead;) Col. J. H. Garfield, 42d Ohio; Major L. G. Arnold, 1st artillery, U. S. A.; Major F. Steele, 11th infantry, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Ketchum, 10th infantry, U. S. A.; Major A. Doubleday, 17th infantry, U. S. A.; Major J. W. Davidson, 2d cavalry, U. S. A.; Col. N. J. T. Dana, 1st Minnesota; Col. D. D. Birney, 23d Pennsylvania; Thos. F. Meagher, of New-York; H. M. Naglee, of California; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; J. G. Spears, of Tennessee; Col. E. A. Carr, 3d Illinois cavalry; Col. T. A. Davis, 16th New-York; D. Tyler, of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Emory, 6th cavalry, U. S. A.; Col. A. J. Smith, 2d California cavalry; M. R. Patrick, of New-York; J. F. Quimby, of New-York; Col. H. G. Berry, 4th Maine; Col. O. S. Ferry, 5th Connecticut; Lieut.-Col. Woodbury, A. D. C.; Col. H. M. Judah, 4th California; Col. R. J. Oglesby, 8th Illinois; Col. J. Cook, 7th Illinois; Col. W. H. L. Wallace, 11th Illinois; Col. J. McArthur, 12th Illinois; Col. R. L. McCook, 9th Ohio; Col. J. G. Lauman, 7th Iowa; Col. H. P. Van Cleve, 2d Minnesota; Col. J. A. Logan, 31st Illinois; Col. S. S. Fry, 4th Kentucky; Col. A. Asboth, 2d Missouri; James Craig, of Missouri; Col. M. D. Manson, 10th Indiana; Col. G. Granger, 2d Michigan Cavalry; Col. Canby, 19th Infantry, U. S. A.; Col. G. M. Dodge, 4th Iowa; Col. R. B. Mitchell, 2d Kansas; J. G. Blunt, of Kansas; Col. F. E. Patterson, 115th Pennsylvania; Major A. W. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. Grover, 10th Infy, U. S. A.; Capt. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Capt. Saxton, U. S. A.; Paymaster Alvord, U. S. A.; Col. Buford, 27th Illinois; Col. W. S. Smith, 13th Ohio; Col. Kimball, 14th Indiana; Col. Devens, 15th Massachusetts; Col. Van Alen, 3d New-York Cavalry; Carl Schurz, of ——; Major Crawford, U. S. A., Col. H. W. Wessels, 8th Kansas; Col. Hascall, 17th Indiana; Col. L. F. Ross, 17th Illinois; Col. J. W. Geary, 28th Pennsylvania; Col. A. H. Terry, 7th Connecticut; Col. Humphreys, A. D. C.; Col. J. H. Carleton, 1st California; Major A. Baird, U. S. A.; Col. J. C. Robinson, 1st Michigan; Capt. Seymour, 5th Artillery, U. S. A.; Capt. Q. A. Gilmore, Corps Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. G. D. Bayard, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Paymaster H. Prince, U. S. A.; Col. A. Piatt, 13th Ohio; Col. T. T. Crittenden, 6th Indiana; Col. Max Weber, 20th New-York; Col. P. A. Hackleman, 16th Indiana; Col. J. C. Sullivan, 13th Indiana; Col. A. P. Hovey, 24th Indiana; Col. J. C. Veatch, 25th Indiana; Col. W. P. Benton, 8th Indiana; Col. H. Bohlen, 75th Pennsylvania; Col. J. C. Caldwell, 11th Maine; Col. J. P. Rodman, 4th Rhode Island; Col. Neal Dow, 13th Maine; Col. G. S. Green, 60th New-York; Col. S. P. Carter, 2d Tennessee; Capt. John Gibbon, 4th Artillery, U. S. A.; Col. G. W. Taylor, 3d New-Jersey; Col. E. B. Tyler, 7th Ohio.

#### OTHER VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

In the Adjutant-General's Department, 6 Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Major, and 69 with the rank of Captain, have been appointed for duty, with Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals; 78 Quartermasters, 63 Commissaries of Subsistence, 58 Brigade Surgeons, and 3 additional Paymasters, have also been appointed, and their names are duly published in the general order already referred to.

#### CASUALTIES.

The casualties in the volunteer force since the last return was made are: Resignations, 28; appointments negatived by the Senate, 16; vacated, 3; declined, 10; canceled, 1; died, 7; discharged, 3; dismissed, 2; total, 70. Among the "declined" are; WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; EDWARD D. BAKER, of Oregon; CHARLES J. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania; and WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, who all declined being made Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers. The names of Gens. LANDER and KEIM are among the deaths.

An importance notice, in italics, is appended to the order, to the effect that *officers recently appointed, who fail to join their proper regiments, companies and stations without delay, will be considered as having declined their appointments.*

## THE COALITION AGAINST MEXICO—ITS SECRET HISTORY.

### Part of an Address delivered by Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, at a Gathering of Senators, Representatives and others, at Washington, on the Evening of March 4, 1862.

#### EFFORTS OF SPAIN TO ESTABLISH A MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

As year by year the United States increased in power, certain European countries abated their pretensions of interfering directly in the affairs of this continent. Of these was Spain. Since 1846, however, the idea of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico has been secretly agitated, principally by a few bigoted ecclesiastics of that country—generally Spanish born—some of the scions of the aristocratic Mexican families, educated in Europe and dazzled by the glitter of court, and here and there a desperate and disappointed Mexican politician or army officer.

A letter written by GUTIERRE ESTRADA, Mexican Minister to Rome, to Padre MIRANDA, of the City of Mexico, in 1857, proposing the plan of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico, was discovered and published by the Juarez Government, in 1858. A son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, who married one of the sisters of the present Queen of Spain, was proposed as King of Mexico. The *exposé* of this matter excited but little attention, and the efforts of the advocates of a Spanish Monarchy in Mexico availed nothing, in view of the overshadowing power of the great Northern Republic.

The instant, however, that our domestic troubles commenced, and the Great Republic began to reel and stagger under the blows of its own children, the slumbering ambition of Spain respecting her ancient possessions in the Western Hemisphere were aroused into new life. Stimulated by success in Morocco, and dreaming of future glory, that should equal, if not eclipse, the past, Spanish ambition leaped onward with a bounding buoyancy that disdained the rein and scorned control. St. Domingo was immediately secured—April, 1861—and preparations for a bold stroke in Mexico were instituted. The Spanish Government commenced its intrigues in that country early in 1861, to form a party favorable to its schemes, composed of Spanish subjects residing in the country, the *débris* of the Church party and a few native politicians and army officers, who would sell their country for title and position under a monarchy. This party, soon as it could make a stand, was to unfurl the Spanish flag, proclaim the monarchical form of Government, and petition Spain for a Prince of the royal family, who should be supported on the Mexican throne by the Spanish army and navy.

It will be remembered that in June, 1861, the name of JUAN DE BOURBON was mentioned in connection with the rumor of a Spanish king for Mexico. But JUAN DE BOURBON, not wishing to relinquish his claim to the throne now occupied by his cousin, the Queen ISABEL, came out publicly, in a letter to the London *Times*, and declined the honor. Don SEBASTIAN uncle to Queen ISABEL, was finally selected as the future King of Mexico, mainly, it is said, on account of his advanced age, feeble health, and consequent liability to die at an early period, in which event Spain calculated that Mexico would be reduced to a colony and ruled after the manner of Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico. This, in brief, was the original plan conceived by Spain, on the commencement of civil discord in the United States.

#### ENGLAND THINKS IT TIME TO ACT.

But while Spain was silently perfecting this scheme of self-aggrandizement, another and a greater Power—England—was roused to action by the extraordinary events transpiring in the American Republic.

England has always aimed to maintain a supremacy on the sea. The English Government is the only Government on earth that has what may be termed a commercial policy, and to that policy she owes her wealth and power. This commercial policy, engrafted on her aristocratic system, is carried to the extent of a political necessity, and under the pressure of the idea embodied in this political necessity, the English Government has, until within a few years, made it a point in its general policy, short-sighted and foolish as it may appear, to retard the progress of the American Union and restrict its trade and commerce.

After the Mexican war and the acquisition and development of California, events which advanced us amazingly on the high road of "manifest destiny," England began to acquiesce in the progress of the United States and bow to the manifest destiny idea as to the decree of fate. Jealousy subsided; international commercial treaties of a more liberal character were framed, and the good feeling arising out of this new and happy state of affairs appeared to culminate on the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States in 1860. Scarcely, however, had the royal guest left our shores when civil discord broke forth in our midst, and the American nation was divided against itself. England was at first incredulous, then bewildered, and, finally, the idea that the old Union was irretrievably gone took possession of the brain of the English Government. The old traditional policy, founded in jealousy of American progress, came back with all its original force, and impelled the governing classes of England to make haste and avail themselves of our extremity as their opportunity to render the division of the American Union final and complete. This view of the matter is fully expressed by Sir. E. BULWER LYTTON in his speech delivered at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural, Hinchen, Sept. 25, 1861. That distinguished writer and statesman said in his speech:

"Well, we Englishmen respected the giant Republic in its apparent unity and its fancied strength. * * That separation between the North and South which is now being brought about by civil war, I here long foreseen and foretold to the Americans, and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see, not two, but at least four, and perhaps more than four, separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of these populations which, a year ago, united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandize under a single flag. * * * * * *

If it could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast continent of America, with her mighty seaboard, and the fleets which her increasing ambition, as well as her extended commerce, would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of Government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a populace exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over our Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder-cloud. Not [a single Kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the resources of a quarter of the globe. * *

But neither the empires of the East, the Commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of CHARLEMAGNE could compare in extent and resources to the Continent of America; and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that Continent, and the ultimate fate of America under one feeble Executive—the feeblest Executive, perhaps, ever known in a civilized community—would have been an exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States—each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than an European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world."

#### THE PALMERSTON CABINET PROPOSES THE COALITION.

Impelled by such sentiments as those enunciated by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, the English Government suddenly came to the conclusion that English interests required a division of the great American Republic into two or more Confederacies. To promote this end, and effectually impose a European policy on the American continent, the English Government turned its attention to Mexico, as the first vulnerable point of attack. The desire of involving an overwhelming array of power in measures intended for the permanent division of the American Union, and to effectually break up the power of republican institutions, together with the need of a pretext to concentrate a large force in the Gulf of Mexico, against a possible future contingency, caused the Palmerston Cabinet to bring forth the project of a tripartite coalition against Mexico—the parties to which should be England, France and Spain. The last-named Power, it will be remembered, was preparing to conquer Mexico on her own account. France stood watching. When the English Government approached the French Emperor on the subject, he manifested no disposition to interfere on the American Continent in any manner calculated to imperil the integrity of the American Union, or to detract from the power of the American nation. The Palmerston Cabinet well understood that this disposition of the Emperor NAPOLEON was in accordance with his natural shrewdness, as well as with the traditional policy of France, which country rather desired the stability of the American Republic as a counterpoise to British naval power. The Emperor NAPOLEON, however, in common with most European statesmen, was beginning to regard the rupture of the American Union complete and final. The battle of Manassas, it must be stated, hastened this conclusion.

#### ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN ACCORD.

Soon after that battle, the Governments of England and France were in serious conference relative to the policy to be pursued on the Continent of America. In view of the downfall of the American Power. The tripartite coalition against Mexico that should throw that country into European hands, at once became a favorite and prominent matter of negotiation, especially with the Palmerston Cabinet, which, in its anxiety to induce the Emperor NAPOLEON to become a party to the project, consented directly or indirectly to concede to him an important point in his continental policy. The French Emperor, with this understanding, and feeling that he might as well come in for a share of the advantages likely to be derived by the other European Powers from the downfall of the American Republic—as fall it must according to general opinion—and not a little angered by the favor extended to the Bourbon Princes by our Government, assented at last to become a party to English policy on this continent, so far as the coalition against Mexico was concerned. It was agreed upon by the English and French Governments, first, to concentrate a large naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, take possession of the Mexican ports and land a considerable land force upon Mexican soil, the ulterior purpose of all this being to overturn the constitutional Government of the country and erect a monarchy in its place.

#### SPAIN BROUGHT INTO THE COALITION.

The Governments of England and France having secretly agreed upon this general programme between themselves, notified Spain that it would be necessary to form a tripartite agreement, and unite their forces in an expedition against Mexico. This determination on the part of England and France was a sore disappointment to Spain. For several weeks the Spanish Government refused to join the tripartite coalition as dictated by England and France. But resistance was useless, and Spain finally gave her reluctant consent to the tripartite convention, secretly holding, however, to her original purpose of conquering Mexico and placing a Spanish Prince on a Mexican throne.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Spain was actively engaged in promoting her scheme of Mexican conquest the early part of 1861. England devised her new policy for the American Continent during the Spring of that year. Soon after the news of the battle of Manassas reached Europe, the English and French Governments were in accord relative to the invasion of the American Continent through Mexico, and the tripartite expedition to that country was agreed upon in September, 1861. The convention was signed in London, by the three Powers, Oct. 31, 1861.

#### TEXT OF THE CONVENTION

##### ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coast of Mexico combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which *the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.*

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized *to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention*, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this article shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

##### ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, *any acquisition of territory, nor any special advantage*, and *not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.*

##### ARTICLE III.

A Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three contracting parties.

##### ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States, on its part, has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; *that the Government shall be invited to accede to it*; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention, identic, save the suppression of the present article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution Articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the high contracting parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, *they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.*

##### ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in triplicate, the 31st day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1861.

(L. S.) RUSSELL.
(L. S.) XAVIER DE ISTURITZ.
(L. S.) FLAHAULT.

#### CHARACTER AND MOTIVES OF THE COALITION.

TALLEYRAND said that language was invented to conceal men's thoughts. As well might it be said that what is termed *diplomacy* was invented to conceal the real purposes of nations. It would appear that the foregoing instrument was signed by the several parties, each party having secret reservations, by which each expected to outwit and overreach the other. This tripartite coalition against Mexico is an unfathomable mystery to all Europe.

The devil pursues his designs under the garb of virtue, and I believe history will sustain me in asserting that national crimes are always committed in the name of humanity and religion. Thus we find three European Powers coming together in the name of humanity, and for the gratification of their own secret and selfish purposes, plotting to establish a new order of things—a retrogressive policy on this continent which involves the shedding of rivers of blood, wide-spread ruin of material interests, and the destruction of Governments and nationalities. This new policy of the Allies, or rather, an old policy revived, does not, in my opinion, spring from any particular hatred felt toward the nations inhabiting the American Continent, but rather from a hastily-formed opinion that the difficulties in the American Republic afford an opportunity for self-aggrandizement, and for establishing an order of things in the New World more in accordance with the despotic governments of Europe. This aggressive policy is, therefore, founded in that fear, illiberality and intense selfishness which leads to the greatest of national crimes. Hence, the downfall of the Allies is to come together in the name of humanity, and barter away among themselves Mexican nationality and territory as coolly and deliberately as the same number of individuals would trade off a farm, with its appurtenances, live stock, &c., that could be longing. And thus will our own nationality and territory, and the nationality and territory of every people on this continent be disposed of if our monarchical enemies once obtain the power.

#### INTENTION TO RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND BREAK THE BLOCKADE.

There is another important fact connected with this matter to which I will refer. The same negotiation that wrought out the triple coalition against Mexico, according to my information, contemplated the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the breaking up of the blockade early in the present year. But so rapidly did the American nation sink in European estimation, so speedily did both sections of the American Union appear to be exhausting their resources and power, that England and France concluded both parties would soon weary of the strife, and that the North had only to give up the contest and recognize the independence of the South. It appeared better, therefore, to the European Allies to suffer the evils of interrupted industry and commerce for a period, rather than incur the odium, now or hereafter, of directly accelerating the destruction of the American Republic, both sections of which they believed would the more readily fall a prey to their machinations soon enough for their purposes.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

### Boyle's Decided and Stringent Course—Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 25, 1862.

Gen. BOYLE is posting Provost-Marshals and guards in various disaffected localities, for the defence of the loyal and the punishment of the disloyal. He will, if possible, arrest every avowed and suspected traitor, whether office-holder or office-seeker, swear suspected officials, candidates and voters, and break up, cut down and crush out every treasonable party or organization in this State. His fellow-citizens should rally to his aid by the tens of thousands. He must and will have force enough to accomplish his patriotic purposes. Capt. WM. J. HEADY, Bullitt's representative in the Legislature, is raising three hundred troopers. Other prominent Unionists are backing BOYLE with all their energies. Eleven more, on the 23d, were released from the Louisville Military Prison upon taking the oath and giving $30,000 bonds. Col. DENT, like Col. LEIGHTON, of St. Louis, is instructed to arrest and confine rebel women, or to hold their male protectors or guardians responsible for their rebellious conduct and conversation. A prison is being fitted up for refractory and pestilential females. If the civil authorities do not, the military authorities will require every public-school teacher in the city and State to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Gen. FREMONT on Friday turned over his command to Gen. SCHENCK, next highest in rank, and with his personal staff and an escort of cavalry left Middletown yesterday morning on his way to New-York.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday last says: "The news from the Shenandoah Valley, this morning, is more satisfactory than anything received from that quarter for some days. The forces under command of Gens. BANKS, SIGEL, and FREMONT, have effected a junction, checked the advance of JACKSON, and are preparing to compel him to accept a general engagement or retrace his steps southward. The movements of the enemy do not seem to have been clearly ascertained. A day or two ago EWELL was reported advancing on Front Royal, and now it is said he is marching upon New-Creek with 4,000 men. If this be the case, Romney will become the first battle-field, unless it be considered better policy to abandon it and fall back upon New-Creek. This threatened point has been reinforced. It is hardly probable, however, that the rebels meditate any serious demonstration in that direction. He is hardly strong enough to make a simultaneous movement on the east and west sides of the Valley, with a view to flanking the Federal centre, at Winchester or Strasburgh, and would expose himself to destruction by detail, since his main force could not be in supporting distance of wings so extended, and he would be moving, in fact, in three independent columns. Gen. JACKSON has seen the advantages to be derived from such operations in the recent attemps to surround him, and is not likely to repeat the blunders to which he owes his salvation.

By the arrival at this port of the mail steamship *Marion*, we have received advices from New-Orleans three days later—to the 21st inst. The intelligence is not of special importance. An expedition, consisting of four companies of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, commanded by Col. KIMBALL, had been to Manchac, and broken up a camp of 1,800 rebel marauders, having intrenchments mounted with heavy guns. On the approach of our forces, the rebels fled, leaving behind their camp equipage, guns, &c. The property was destroyed, and the guns were spiked. The first revenue flag raised since the breaking-out of the rebellion had been run up on the Custom-house by Collector DENNISON. The time for Confederate soldiers to give parole not to serve against the Government until regularly exchanged had been extended by Gen. SHEPLEY, the number availing themselves of the offer proving much greater than anticipated. The markets were much better supplied, and altogether matters were rapidly improving in the City.

The ship *City of New-York*, Capt. SALTER, from New-Orleans June 6, which arrived at this port yesterday, has on board 278 hhds. sugar and 13 bales of cotton, consigned to order. She also brings 48 passengers, among whom are four Tennesseeans, who were seized in Tennessee and sent to New-Orleans for expressing Union sentiments, but were subsequently released on the arrival of our troops.

The gunboat fleet on the White River, Arkansas, after proceeding up to the Crooked Point Cut-off, was compelled to turn back on account of the low stage of the water. It is understood that the rebel boat *Van Dorn*, which escaped after the fight at Memphis, is up the Arkansas; but she can do no harm, as the river is low and falling fast.

The first train out of Memphis for Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by rebel cavalry on the 25th, about twelve miles from Memphis. They destroyed the locomotive, burned the cars, killed ten men, and captured several officers and soldiers. The train had on board a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

The Fayette, Ky., Grand Jury has indicted for treason JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., (son of the illustrious divine and patriot,) JOHN H. MORGAN and his bandit brothers RICHARD and THOMAS, and twenty-six more; for "invading Kentucky to make war," WILLIAM PRESTON and seventeen others.

The meeting of conservative members of Congress, according to the call extended, was held in the Hall of Representatives, yesterday afternoon. A series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, declaring that they met in no party spirit; that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion, and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting also reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution. A discussion took place, during which avowals were made that while the rebellious leaders should be severely punished, an enlightened policy toward the Southern masses should be indulged.

### CONGRESS.

Only the Senate was in session yesterday—the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. The official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing—160 in number—were laid before the Senate. The House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company, appropriating $7,475 for transportation, was passed. The bill to establish certain National arsenals was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Confiscation bill was taken up. It was finally voted to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill—21 to 17, and it was passed. The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SCOTT has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome, on the 10th inst. She was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was 72.

A special act of Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, now owned by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York City, to that of *America*, and to issue a register in that name.

An increased coinage of cents has taken place at the Philadelphia Mint, during the present month, amounting to $10,000, and this coinage, being double the usual monthly amount, will continue for a considerable period longer. The Mint offers at any time to give cents for United States demand notes. It has recently recoined $500,000 in eagles, sent from this City, into gold dollars, for the convenience of the Government. A large amount of gold and silver are expected during the coming three months from the mines of California, Colorado and Washoe, and in less than a month the heavy premium now charged for specie may be materially reduced.

H. S. STEVENS, Sanitary Agent appointed to look after the interests of the Ohio soldiers in the late command of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. FREMONT has given orders for the removal of all the disabled soldiers in his division to Cumberland, Md. The hospitals at New-Creek, Moorefield, Winchester and Petersburgh, have been abandoned for the present. This concentration of the sick has placed in hospital at Cumberland nearly 1,500 patients, and several hundred more are expected from Winchester, a large majority of whom are from Ohio regiments; but the healthy mountain air is so favorable to the sick that the mortality is very light. The concentration of so large a number of sick occasioned some confusion at first, as might be expected, but order is fast being restored, and the sick are now being cared for as well as the exertions of the limited number of nurses will permit.

A lamentable accident occurred in West Gaines, N. Y., on Tuesday last. WALLACE STERLING, who has been attached to Gen. BANKS' corps, and has just returned home on sick leave, after a year's absence, remarked after dinner that it was a rainy day, and a good time to be on guard, so went to showing his mother and sisters some drill exercise, salutations, &c.; and to represent it took his gun, which his brother had loaded with shot for birds, without his knowledge, and during the exercise snapped it, discharging the weapon. His sister, in an adjoining room, had leaned forward in her chair to see the exercise through the open door, when the shot struck her near the top of the head, one shot penetrating the brain. She died almost immediately.

The case of The People *vs.* Hart, reported in the TIMES of the 27th, was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on another *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was again discharged, the Court holding that he committed no offence in selling lager-bier to the patrons of Volk's Garten, during the performances there.

Breadstuffs were a shade cheaper, on Saturday, having been depressed by the decline in the price of Sterling Exchange. The sales, however, were liberal, especially of Wheat and Corn. Provisions and Groceries were in demand, at generally full rates. Cotton advanced ⅛c.@1c. ₩ lb., and was moderately dealt in. Hides were quiet; while Leather, Hay, Hops, Fish, Tobacco, Tallow, and Whisky, were in good request. Coal, Candles, Salt, and Domestic Wool, were quiet. A fair amount of Breadstuffs were engaged for British ports, and the Freight market was buoyant.

### Lessons in Clairvoyance.

The European eye has a notorious habit of looking at things American through the wrong end of the lorgnette. It is not enough that we are far off; we must be artificially belittled. Only when our faults are to be observed, is the glass used normally, and made to magnify instead of to diminish. If, now and then, some close and candid observer like a STUART MILL, or a DE GASPARIN, ventures to outrage the reigning style by giving his countrymen a salvo of facts, uncolored and lucid, about our Republic, he is assailed with volleys of imprecations and refutations. His blind countrymen don't wish to be enlightened; they prefer their good old, half-blundering, half-malicious way; they will use their glasses in the manner which best suits them, and as for the daring innovator, his telescopes are bad, or something is the matter with his eyes.

It follows, as a natural consequence, that when events of signal importance occur here, such as are patent to the world and incontestible as matters of fact, they come upon the European mind quite in the character of surprises. They may have been foreshadowed, indeed, and often predicted by us long before; but their transpiration has been discredited through the custom of depreciation, or the warning passed over in gross, as a new specimen of "American exaggeration" and "bragging." A striking instance in point presents itself in the capture of New-Orleans. In the English commercial cities, which have so conspicuously sympathized with secession, the opinion was absolute, and nearly universal, that the United States Government could not force its fleet past the existing defences. This conviction has been shared in France, partly on general grounds, and partly on the score of some little Gallic affiliation with New-Orleans. So strong was the expectation that the National forces would be repulsed, that, tempered by the incredulity with which it was first received, the news of the capture of the city created in England and France the most profound astonishment. Intelligent Englishmen, lately arrived in New-York, aver that in Liverpool it was currently believed that, as it was a physical impossibility to pass the forts, the combat was necessarily a sham one, and that the city was thus, in reality, "sold." This is the latest and not the least amusing device among the many which have reached our ears, for underrating the strength and courage of the National arms. Let our English friends look through the proper end of the lorgnette, and they will discover that New-Orleans fell, not because her defences were not strong and well fought, but because the National fleet was stronger and better fought—a reflection which will apply with nearly equal felicity to the misunderstanding between Gens. PACKENHAM and JACKSON, hard by the same spot, some fifty years ago.

The French people, or rather the French Emperor, seems likely to get into trouble from the same chronic disposition to see perversely all that happens west of the Atlantic. We will say nothing at present of the doctrines of Mr. MONROE, or of our adherence to them. President LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD will doubtless see that the interests and honor of the United States are protected, and they are pretty fair judges as to the proper time to select for such vindication. But we imagine that LOUIS NAPOLEON, with all his sagacity, has deceived himself with regard to the strength and courage of the Mexican people. Ever since our war with Mexico, European politicians and military men, quite consistently with the tactics indicated above, have steadily depreciated and cried down Mexican character, valor, and fighting qualities. What United States soldiers could do with great exertions, European troops should be able to achieve with comparative ease. Because Gen. SCOTT, leading American troops in one of the most brilliant campaigns on record, marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and dictated peace under the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's capital, it is imagined that a few brigades of Frenchmen, much further from their base, and without any Gen. SCOTT to lead them, are to achieve the same thing. Possibly they may do so, but it must be at the cost of heavy reinforcements, much treasure, great loss of life, more perhaps from disease than battle, and altogether involving an outlay which, in the present condition of French finances and European armaments, it will be very injudicious for NAPOLEON to incur.

Meanwhile, although we sympathize with the troubles of our ancient allies, and would certainly prefer not to be embroiled with them, it is impossible not to see that their misfortunes spring from the current European misunderstanding of men and affairs on this Continent. If they or our English cousins will persist in viewing American matters through a distorting medium, and resolutely decline to be satisfied with anything less than a practical test on subjects whereon we differ with them in opinion, we are confident that they will at least buy wisdom with experience, whatever temporary inconvenience to ourselves such a purchase may entail.

### Rum Rule—How it Works.

FERDINAND I., of Naples, (the grandfather of BOMBA II.,) said that "the world was governed by three Fs—Festa, Farina, Forca;" Holidays, Flour and the Gallows. It may not be a particularly palatable truth to our citizens—just awakened from their *siesta* by the din of civil war to the consciousness of rights and duties so long ignored—to learn that their municipal affairs are under a *régime* compared with which the rule of FERDINAND would be provident and decent. It is the "Festa" and "Forca"—without the "Farina." It gives us a judiciary with no certainty of justice; fills the City Hall with jobbers and the Departments with plunderers, and sends its instruments to the Legislative Halls with the one errand to protect the liquor trade. It regards the City as its own—a good place for the manufacture and sale of rum; and it asserts and maintains the right to do this without respect to law and against law—withholding from the Treasury the prescribed fees for license, and burdening our tax-list with the cost of supporting its victims in the prisons, almshouses and hospitals, when they have passed through the Police, Courts and Juries, sustained and multiplied mainly to finish up the work of the dram-shop.

There may be those who will regard these allegations as incredible or prejudiced. They are neither. We have no sympathy with ultra "Temperance" views or measures, and can have no motive to exaggerate the evils or the perils of Municipal misrule. We have a desire that the final disintegration of parties and the awakened patriotism of the people should take the direction of recovered self-respect and self-government, and the consequent overthrow of the dangerous power that has dominated here. And we deem it a public duty to expose the machinery by which the control of our Government has been usurped, and its proper workings for the benefit of all have been perverted so as to promote the interests of the few and the bad.

Availing itself of the caucus system, and of the engrossment in business of the more responsible voters, it has been easy for the "Liquor Dealers Association" to secure the nomination of candidates to office friendly to its interests, and by secret compact with party leaders or their *protégés* to elect and continue at will its proper instruments. Failing in this, another expedient is resorted to: the private polling of candidates as to their readiness to protect the rumseller in his unlawful pursuit. Their "circulars," just before election, read thus:

"We now number in this City ten thousand active and energetic men, all legal voters. * * Acting in concert as one man upon all questions that can in any way affect our interests, and determined to support no candidate for office who cannot give us satisfactory assurance" that he will protect those interests, "we propound to each candidate for office the following questions, the answers to which we will consider our property, to make public at our discretion:

*First*—Do you approve of the law known as 'An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors?' *Second*—Would you, if elected to the office for which you are now a candidate, countenance or sustain such an excise law as is now in operation, etc.? To these questions we wish plain and unequivocal answers promptly, for upon such answers we shall predicate our action at the approaching elections."

Will any one claim that "Festa, Farina, Forca" can equal that process of grasping the control of an unsuspecting free city? Does any one doubt that "10,000 active, energetic legal voters," with a shrewd and unscrupulous Executive Committee, wielding $25,000 annually, and employing a $5,000 lawyer, can make or unmake Judges, Police Justices, Aldermen, Assemblymen—the whole bevy of officers who administer the affairs of a great Metropolis? Or does any one doubt what the disturbing element is when 30,000 or 40,000 complaints against liquor dealers are piled up in the District-Attorney's office; when indictments are quashed by the acre; or when *habeas corpus* writs, and "Beverage" opinions, and decisions that Beer is not "Beer," emanate from our Bench? Had it not been for the existence of the Metropolitan Police force and the recovery of Sunday from the Rum power, the last vestige of moral restraint and self-respect would have been swept away, and our City would have been the undisputed stamping-ground of the Rum Fiend.

King Cotton has got his quietus. King Rum awaits his. We are not certain but he has made the mistake of his Southern *confrère*, and lost all in grasping for everything. There was apparent readiness to endure the rule of Rum, as a political and moral despot, for the six secular days, if so be he would let go his grasp of the sacred day. He was not content with the "compromise," but with blind selfishness clutched even that. If we understand the public temper, the anomalous wrong of eight or nine thousand *unlicensed* dram-shop will not longer be suffered to disgrace our City and burden its taxpayers. The Excise law is in full force on our statute books: it provides ample remedies for this wrong; our Police authorities are strong enough, single-handed, to suppress this nuisance. By the 17th section they are authorized and required to *arrest* every unlicensed dealer. If we understand the policy of the Police, as indicated by the order of Superintendent KENNEDY, they intend to rid the city of this evil: they will emancipate it from political slavery at the same time. And if judicial officers continue to disburse justice on the basis of the secret "circular," instead of the laws and their oaths of office, they need not be surprised to have repeated at Albany the scene so recently witnessed at Washington in the case of HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee. There are other grounds of impeachment than treason. There are other forms of treason than secession. The only King of a Republic is LAW—not Rum.

### No Solution of the Cotton Question.

The present war has settled many questions that were considered very doubtful at the time of its breaking out. It has settled that there shall be no extension of Slavery in the territory of the United States. It has settled that gradual emancipation is an accepted policy of the National Government in its dealings with Slaveholding States. It has settled that the Union is stronger than any property-interest, however gigantic, that is protected under it. And it has settled that the American Government is a self-existing, self-protecting power among the nations, that can hold its own against millions of traitors, and defy a world in arms.

But there is one thing that the war has not yet settled, and that is the Cotton question. We have established firmly enough the fact that Cotton is not King; and in so doing we have annihilated the commercial no less than the political faith of the Cotton States, and reduced them to inconceivable confusion and dismay. But when we have silenced the political jargon of planters and demagogues in the South on this subject, we still have a profoundly important problem that all civilized nations are interested in solving. Where shall Cotton be had, abundantly and cheaply enough to meet the demand formerly, but no longer, supplied by the rebel crop?

England is more interested in the answer to this question than the United States—far more. England depends to a vastly greater extent on the prosperity of cotton manufactories, for the preservation and welfare of her population, than do the people of the United States. Hence it is that the prospect of the reduction of the rebellion by our Government gives no joy and no peace of mind in England—for it conveys no assurance of a resumption of the enormous production of cotton in the States that once supplied the English mills to repletion. On the contrary, England recognizes the blow that Slavery has received, and having adopted the Southern and secession theory of "no Slavery, no cotton," her statesmen feel that the triumph of the Union will be a crushing blow to England's prosperity—plunging her manufacturers into bankruptcy, and reducing millions to the verge of starvation. The present distressful condition of affairs in Great Britain, and the ominous mutterings arising in that quarter, are little calculated to compose the English mind to a patient contemplation of a superadded cotton famine.

France is not so seriously involved in the fate of cotton as England, but yet is enough so to regard with alarm the future. There is a storm brewing in the Emperor's dominions, and he is wisely in search of some new excitement to absorb the national energies and lead the lightning, that must strike something, away from the vicinity of his throne. The Emperor may not find cotton in Mexico, but he may find silver and gold, and fertile fields that will subsist millions of his subjects. At all events, he may, in comparative safety, indulge the national propensity of the French for war and "glory," and thus by a species of counter-irritation, curb or quell all tumults at home.

Thus it appears the cotton question is not settled. It agitates England to the inmost recesses of her sordid heart. It overturns her affected negro philanthropy, and makes her write, talk, intrigue and pray for the success of a Pro-Slavery Confederacy. It plunges the cautious French Emperor into schemes of national excitement, if not territorial aggrandizement, of too hazardous a nature to be cheerfully undertaken. It stimulates the thoughtful and the enterprising to search the world over for a new source of cotton supply, or for a substitute. So far, in vain. In the meantime, the "stock on hand" everywhere is running short, and at the former average rate of consumption of raw cotton by the British mills, there will not be, at the end of six months from date, one thousand bales of cotton to divide between all the mills of Christendom. And in six months more (without a change) one-half of the shirt-wearing population of the world will be without that indispensible garment, and England and France will have millions of pauper cotton-spinners to feed.

Our distinguished Secretary CHASE, after having put in operation a satisfactory financial system for the war, has devoted some of his surplus time and activity to the cotton question, and has ventured to embark the Government to a moderate extent in the cotton-growing business. He has appropriated certain islands of South Carolina to this purpose—has sent "agents" to allot the plantations among the "loyal blacks," (whilom "negroes,") and these agents furnish plows, hoes, rakes, horses, mules, food and clothes at the Government expense, and superintend the labors of the "loyal blacks" at fixed, no doubt very reasonable, salaries. "Cotton-picking" time has not yet arrived, and Mr. CHASE is not able to report the profit and loss page of his ledger. But Governments are proverbially unlucky in carrying on public works, or dealing at all in business operations, whether of agriculture or commerce. We are prepared, therefore, to credit the prediction of a soldier at Port Royal, that all of the cotton grown by the Secretary of the Treasury in South Carolina will cost the Government of the United States the full sum of two dollars per pound! Mr. CHASE's fame as a financier is too well established for the country to have any doubts as to his raising the means necessary to keep up his Southern plantations even at this ruinous rate. We only express the hope that he will do it without resorting to the expedient that the former owners of those plantations employed so long—pledging *next year's crop*, and getting New-York bankers to cash the drafts drawn against it!

But in case of Mr. CHASE's failure—and such a thing is possible—who is next prepared to solve the almighty problem?—whence is the world to get its cotton?

### American News via England.

Now that the British Parliament has disposed of that "infamous" order of Gen. BUTLER, if it has not exhausted all its sympathy over those ill-treated rebel women, who are not allowed to spit at, throw filth upon, and infamously insult Union soldiers, we should like to ask for a little of its indignation in another direction. We would ask for one small vial of wrath to be uncorked over those assassins who fired upon the scalded and drowning seamen of the *Mound City*, and the boats which put off to rescue them from their horrible fate, but we recollect that this was the act of rebels, and as the cockneys have fully determined already that the rebels are conducting the war in all respects like a high-minded and chivalrous nation, they will doubtless greatly admire the deed. But we have learned of an outrage which is just in their line, and we cannot doubt that if it was properly brought before Parliament, representations would be at once made to our Government protesting against the act as "unworthy the civilization of the Nineteenth Century." We refer to the "infamous" act of our Government in seizing the Erie Canal for military purposes.

Perhaps some of our readers may be amazed at learning that such an act has been committed. They may have flattered themselves that boats passed up and down the canal as usual, and that the stores of the West were still passing through it into this City. But this is only another proof of the truth that we must go away from home to hear the news about ourselves. It is so stated in the columns of the London *Times*, by a writer who signs his article C. S. A., and that signature, is of course, sufficient guaranty, not only of the writer's truthfulness, but also of the accuracy of his knowledge.

It speaks well for the ability of our Administration to keep a secret, that they should have been enabled to seize upon so extensive a work without the knowledge of any one in the country, and that we should first hear of our sufferings through a foreign newspaper. But murder will out, and this also has come out. Now that we have learned what the Administration has done, is it a wonder that we instinctively turn to the "defenders of the oppressed" in India and elsewhere, and beg of them to come to our help? Will not GREGORY make a motion, at least of inquiry? Only think what an opportunity it would be for PALMERSTON to enlarge upon the atrocity of obstructing the channels of commerce, and that, too, after we had had a premonitory growl from the British beast in the matter of destroying the harbor of Charleston—into which, by the way, we see that another English steamer ran the other night. It is true the Erie Canal is a little more internal than a harbor on the sea, but then it opens upon Lake Erie, and Canada lies the other side of the lake, and if Parliament busies itself about the police regulations of our Cities, why should it not take hold of the regulations of our canals? We cannot see why it should not; and so if any of our readers are troubled about the seizure of the canal, we urge them to rely with entire confidence upon help from England.

### The Mint at New-Orleans.

A resolution looking to the transfer of the Branch Mint of the United States from New-Orleans to St. Louis, was entertained by the House of Representatives a short time ago. The proposition, with our present light upon the subject, seems neither wise nor politic. On its face it looks like a demand for vindictive legislation against New-Orleans, to punish it for its late disloyalty; but Congress will scarcely sanction it upon any such grounds, after having settled its policy against similar legislation, by its recent action virtually restoring the Naval School to Annapolis. If the proposed removal of the New-Orleans Mint, then, is to be justified on any proper grounds, we must look for such justification in considerations of commercial convenience or financial economy. Let us see whether such reasons are at command.

The New-Orleans Mint buildings and machinery cost the Government over half a million of dollars, the city having donated to the Government, "for the express and sole purpose of erecting thereon a Branch Mint of the United States," Jackson-square—estimated at that time to be worth half a million more. This donation of site, however, was made with the proviso, "that should it hereafter be deemed necessary by the Government of the United States to remove the Mint contemplated to be established as aforesaid, or to cease to occupy it for such purposes, then the said act [of cession] to be null and void."

The importations of gold and silver bullion and coin into the United States for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, were as follows:

| | 1857. | | 1858. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| To Philadelphia | $ 3,054 | $13,534 | $76,980 | $36,748 |
| To New-York | 5,511,943 | 930,012 | 8,357,484 | 789,560 |
| To New-Orleans | 132,012 | 1,795,207 | 424,817 | 4,096,034 |
| | **1859.** | | **Total.** | |
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| To Philadelphia | $15,156 | $4,491 | $95,190 | $54,873 |
| To New-York | 1,044,162 | 569,639 | 14,913,589 | 2,289,211 |
| To New-Orleans | 260,229 | 1,411,286 | 817,068 | 7,302,527 |

In 1835, SAMUEL MOORE, then director of the parent Mint at Philadelphia, in an official letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, predicted that the effect of establishing a branch Mint at New-Orleans would be very sensibly felt in increasing the aggregate of coinage, especially in silver. This expectation has been verified, as clearly appears from the foregoing table of imports of bullion and coin, from which it is seen that a very considerable portion of the whole accumulation of the precious metals, within the period they embrace, has been received through the port of New-Orleans. The expenses of freight and insurance unavoidable in intercourse between New-Orleans and the parent Mint—equal to two or two and a half per cent.—forbid the expectation that any considerable deposit of bullion, in any form which can otherwise be made available, would be derived from the former point, if it had no Mint of its own. The loss of time and interest incident to double transportation would alone be equivalent to three-fourths of one per cent., so that the whole cost of the intercourse between New-Orleans and Philadelphia may even be estimated as high as three per cent.

When the New-Orleans Branch Mint was established, it was expected to add from two and one-half to three millions to the currency of the country per annum. From 1838 to 1860, the Philadelphia Mint coined 285,740,013 pieces gold and silver coins, of the value of $348,795,157 79; and the branch at New-Orleans, during the same time, with the exception of 1857, (during which there was no coinage,) 93,652,895 pieces, of the value of $69,201,833 80. The entire coinage of the United States, exclusive of the bars assayed at the New-York office, for the three metals from 1793 to 1860, was $621,696,597 80, of which $2,545,813 55 was of copper coined in Philadelphia. In 1860, there were coined in Philadelphia 38,099,348 pieces, in New-Orleans 4,322,550, and in San Francisco, 1,417,475; and these establishments are respectively charged $119,810, $65,915, $244,591, on the United States ledger.

These statistics are given to show the relative importance to the country of the various Mints of the United States. We seek in vain therein any argument in support of the proposition to abolish the branch at New-Orleans, while we do find solid reasons why it should meet with no encouragement from either house of Congress, the most material of which will suggest themselves to the least erudite in finance. The National Government has a property in the New-Orleans Mint and its site worth at least $1,500,000 in ordinary times, which will revert to the city if its use for Mint purposes is abandoned. The cost of a similar structure at St. Louis, with the necessary machinery, would fall little, if any, below $1,000,000. Two or three years must be occupied in completing it, and thenceforth the cost of coinage of their bullion, to the people of the far South, must be at least 2½ per cent. The result will be, a great diminution of receipts of precious metals from that quarter whence, as our table shows, comes seven-tenths of all the silver imported into the country from abroad.

Is the country so rich, at present, that it can well afford to make this gift of $1,500,000 worth of property to New-Orleans, expend another million to enrich St. Louis, saddle a portion of the people with a needless annual expense of some $50,000 or $60,000, and diminish notably the production of coin? What compensation is offered for all this sacrifice? What consideration demands it? Even were Congress disposed to be inconsistent with itself, and to visit the vindictiveness upon New-Orleans which, with dignified generosity, it declines to impose upon Annapolis, this would hardly be selected as the mode of punishing the secession of Louisiana, for the Crescent City can scarcely be made to stand in a more culpable light than St. Louis itself. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of forces sent by the Government of the United States, the Arsenal at St. Louis would surely have fallen into Confederate hands; yet no member from Western New-York or Northeastern Maine has proposed to remove that arsenal to his district. The arsenal at St. Louis, like the branch mint at New-Orleans, is there because the location best suits the Government and the people, and each will be retained there for the same reason. Let gentlemen in Congress remember that every economic and commercial reason for a mint in New-York City constitutes just as sound an argument for a similar establishment at the great commercial dépôt and entrepôt of the Mississippi Valley.

It is especially important at this time to avoid everything that savors of vindictiveness toward the people of those recently disloyal sections that now again repose under the National flag. The Government, through its military agents at New-Orleans, assures the people there that they have come only to restore the laws, and insure them all their just rights, while they exact due obedience. While it continues to be the policy of the Government to *win* back the erring, vindictiveness is sadly out of place; it is also indiscreet when its gratification draws heavily on a depleted Treasury. A Branch Mint has recently been authorized in Colorado, to coin the gold of that Territory. If another is needed at St. Louis, to serve the same region of country, the better plan will be to remove thither the Branch Mint from either Dahlonega, Ga., or Charlotte, N. C., which do but small business, and draw no bullion from abroad.

ETERNAL HATRED OF THE SOUTH TO THE GOVERNMENT.—This tune, which has been played so persistently and loudly by the rebels in the South, and which is now harped upon by the rebel sympathizers and harpists in Europe, will, it is to be feared, soon have to be changed for something else. Not only are thousands of citizens in those parts of the South conquered by our arms coming forward to swear their loyalty, but thousands of rebel soldiers from the repossessed States and cities of the South and Southwest, are returning to their homes, and voluntarily accepting the terms of clemency offered them. In New-Orleans, where uniformed rebels are permitted to return home on condition of giving their parole that they will not take up arms against the Government of the United States, and will not furnish any information nor afford any aid or comfort to its enemies or opposers until released from parole or exchanged, it is found that unexpectedly large numbers are anxious to take advantage of this leniency. The order of the Military Commandant of New-Orleans, giving this privilege to Confederate troops, was Order No. 13, and the fact that a subsequent order in the following terms had to be issued, shows better the present temper of the rebels than any amount of declamation from the rebel Press, here and abroad:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—As many officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, desirous of complying with the provisions of General Order No. 13, have been unable to do so, *in consequence of the crowd of applicants*, it is therefore ordered that the time for registry under said order is hereby extended to (and including) the 23d day of June, 1862.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Of course, the bulk of these persons who are rushing forward to register themselves never expect to be exchanged and sent back to the rebel army; in truth, it would be impossible to force them back again into rebel service under any circumstances. And the fact that they are giving such a parole, under such cir

...with New-Orleans.—The second ... of sugar from New-Orleans, since the ... of the blockade, consisting of 400 ... arrived in this port yesterday. ... prospects are, that, whether or not cotton comes forward from the South this Summer, we are likely to get a respectable supply of sugar and molasses. A good part of the sugar-raising region of Louisiana is already under control of our army and navy, and the planters are said to be not averse to exchanging for gold, their supplies of the saccharine staple—though it is true that nearly all we have yet received was from stores on hand in New-Orleans. From the mouth of the [illegible] to Baton Rouge, there are many thousands of hogsheads of last year's crop on hand, and but very little of it has been conveyed; while the crops this year have been planted and cultivated, and will be gathered and undoubtedly sent to market in the usual manner. Trade generally in the city, as we learn from our files received yesterday, is looking up. Quite a number of vessels were in port; nearly all the closed stores are reopened; and the curious fact is mentioned—it is a fact, not a joke—that the laborers employed by Gen. BUTLER have succeeded in rooting out all the grass growing in the principal business streets. It will be a long time yet before the Crescent City attains to anything like the commercial prosperity it enjoyed before secession times; but we are glad to find that, as its loyalty is growing, so its trade and commerce also are gradually awaking from the torpor and death into which they have been plunged.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—One of the most important of the great measures before Congress seems likely to be left among the last to be acted upon this session. There is no probability, however, that Congress will overlook or postpone this subject, and it is gratifying that the efficient Committees, both of the Senate and House, have before them well-considered and ably-digested bills that will place this law on a permanent and just footing.

This is one of those National laws which finds favor with a majority of the citizens of every State in the Union, and at this juncture, more than at any other in the history of our country and of commerce, is it required. Sooner through its action than any other will dissensions cease, and industry revive. Its effect will not be more beneficent upon individuals who have counted all as lost to support and sustain the war, than upon the Government itself. Let there be no more delay in legislative action upon it.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT AND GEN. BUTLER.—The English Parliament appears to be greatly exercised in relation to the proceedings of Gen. BUTLER in New-Orleans. The attack in Parliament relative to his order respecting the women has naturally provoked much comment and no little feeling in this country. We cannot understand by what right the English Parliament assumes a tone so arrogant and dictatorial, relative to the measures of one of the United States commanding Generals as military commander of one of our rebel cities. We recommend Lord PALMERSTON particularly to call to mind the historical fact that less than 50 years ago, the war-cry of the British invading army, under PACKENHAM, on the very spot now commanded by Gen. BUTLER, was "Beauty and Booty." We think it would be in better taste, therefore, for our English friends to use less violent and more modest language relative to Gen. BUTLER's order restraining the women of New-Orleans, which order, all accounts agree in stating, has been productive of nothing but good.

## Miss Martineau's Pen and Ink Sketches of American Statesmen.

Miss MARTINEAU has contributed to the June number of *Macmillan's Magazine* an article which will be read with much interest on both sides of the Atlantic, not only because it embodies the views of a very clever woman on the causes and impending consequences of the Southern rebellion, but also because it reproduces the opinions of some of our greatest celebrities on the same subject. The authoress seems to have been inspired to her task by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and, believing that the significance of this act has not been fully appreciated in England, she essays to show that all the most eminent men of the Republic have foreseen the present state of affairs, and that it would be a serious falsification of history to regard it as either unnecessary or unexpected. She says:

"Of the first generation of the public men of the Republic, four were living when I was in the United States, and I knew them all. They were MADISON, GALLATIN, Chief Justice MARSHALL, and the venerable Bishop WHITE. Of these four, three were unquestionably aware that the existence of the Republic depended on the extinction of negro Slavery; and no one of them saw any probability of the thing being done in time. Bishop WHITE was as sensible as every good clergyman must be of the ravages which Slavery was making in the religion of the country, but I do not know what he supposed would be the result. Mr. GALLATIN described to me, with the vividness of an eye-witness, the growth of the three great sections of the Republic; and, as the introduction of Slavery in the Northwest was then supposed to be precluded forever, he had the strongest confidence that whenever the Southern section might be disposed to try again to dominate the Union by a threat of secession, the accordance of the North and West on the Slavery question would overawe the disturbers. At that date—a year after the nullification struggle—every statesman's mind was impressed with the importunate character of the danger, and aware that it was disguised in every political question of the day. With the other two venerable survivors of the Founders of the Republic I had much conversation on the subject, which was always uppermost in their minds, and they told me, the one, that he was in despair, the other that he was almost in despair, about the future of the country; and both on account of Slavery."

Miss MARTINEAU then calls up her recollections of the next generation of statesmen, beginning with Gen. JACKSON, who was then President. She tells us that the General believed the continuance of the Union to depend upon silence on the question of Slavery, and that, in 1814, before the battle of New-Orleans, he called upon the negroes to fight by the side of their "white fellow-citizens," addressing them as "Americans," and afterwards thanked them, still as "citizens," for their soldierly conduct. From him she passes to Mr. CALHOUN, of whom she says that, having always insisted that the existence of the republic was bound up with Slavery, when he saw that "all was over," he said so, and died. She says: "It was his fanaticism on this subject which showed me how inaccessible his mind was to evidence. While a vast mulatto population of all [illegible] was making, and the North of every [illegible] was preparing to [illegible] Miss MARTINEAU next speaks of the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of his assertions in behalf of the right of petition, apropos of the addresses in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the insults leveled at him by Southern men in Congress. Mr. ADAMS foresaw what must happen, and did his part, by vindicating a right which the preceding generation could not have conceived to be even threatened. Mr. WEBSTER, she describes as the "most abject of the whole band of Northern vassals holding the stirrup to the Southern 'Chivalry.' His ambition for the Presidentship was a chain round his neck, and he taught the Southern leaders how to lead him wherever they would." Referring to the part which he took in carrying the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law, she says: "If the civil war is to be laid to the charge of any one man, that man is assuredly DANIEL WEBSTER." She shows how this talented man was courted by the North, while he himself paid homage to the South, and how he missed his opportunities of achieving real greatness, and so wasted a life that might have been eminently useful to his country. She believes that, like CALHOUN, he died of a broken heart. She says:

"There was an outburst of execration from his own section which scared him; and then came the humiliation of his hopeless minority in the Convention which he had supposed would have carried him to the Presidential chair. All was over; the revolution which he might probably have averted, but which he had tampered with, was still to be dealt with; and he had precipitated it. It was well for him that he died at once. * * * * The only doubt is, whether he was most unworthy in head or heart. It is so far from being fair to instance him as an illustration of the ingratitude of republican society to its noblest members, that his disappointment and humiliation are a positive credit to the nation. The sin was in trusting him too long, and in admiring him after it became impossible to trust him."

Mr. EVERETT's career is described as a weak imitation of WEBSTER's. Says Miss MARTINEAU:

"To the last moment he would not recognize the character of the existing struggle; when it could be ignored no longer, he still ranted for the Union at any cost, and nobody doubts that he would recover the appearance of it at any cost. His public appearances have long become a mere wooing of the well-dressed mob, whose applause is no honor. Mr. EVERETT did, to my knowledge, foresee the existing struggle at least a quarter of a century ago. Instead of defending the liberties of the Republic, he applied himself to propitiate the aggressors on those liberties; and now, though he assumes the semblance of patriotism, he can do nothing; for everybody understands that he would sacrifice liberty to purchase any semblance of union."

There remains HENRY CLAY, who, of all the men she mentions, was the one best known to Miss MARTINEAU. Her estimate of him is not unfavorable, but is not a high one. She says:

"He learned to grow as proud of his compromises as other men are of being above compromise. It was as a means of postponing revolution that he valued his compromises; and it was as the saviour of his country from revolution that he was idolized. He was thoroughly aware that it would not do forever; and his hope for the Republic, such as it was, had two sources. If he could be President he might make one grand final compromise which would last for as long as men need look forward. This was one chance. The other was—though I never could believe that he had faith in it himself—that the Colonization Society might, in time, carry off the negroes out of sight and out of mind. * * * * * If he could not rule the country for a time, all was over; for no one else could avert the collision, and either a servile war or a disruption of the Union, or both, must arrive within a few years. He naturally did not desire to impress a foreigner with this view; and I had occasion, more than once, to show him that he went too far in his attempts to lead me away from it; but his anticipations of the catastrophe were too clear and precise to be concealed. As for what he did in regard to the catastrophe, he aggravated its guilt and bitterness by buying it off for a time by sacrifices of liberty and honor. He considered it patriotic to defer the crisis by the use of his great powers of persuasion, coming in aid of the national pride in the Union. When the South began to lose its pride in the Union, the game was nearly up; and then Mr. CLAY rejoiced that he was so old as he was * * With him compromise faded and hope died out; and the South, in the seats of power at Washington, began to fleece out of the national stores for the coming revolution."

These sketches are put forth by the authoress as portraying the political life of the Republic for the last quarter of a century, and as corrective of the error that the existing conflict was unforeseen. So far from this being the case, she says it was discussed with her a quarter of a century ago, by every man and woman in the States who had any political knowledge or sense, and endeavors to show that the forecast of it clouded the lives of statesmen of all sections and degrees, from the founders of the Republic down to their grandsons.

## Who Invented the Cupola Ship?—The British Admiralty and Capt. Coles.

The question of priority as to the evolution of the cupola idea, which has been raised between Capt. ERICSSON and Capt. COLES, seems about to receive an unexpected solution. Mr. BUSH, C. E., has petitioned the British Parliament to support a claim advanced by him to be the original propounder of the idea—not merely of the cupola, but of iron-plated ships; and has also addressed a letter to a London journal, in which the following statement is made:

"In 1847, just sixteen years since, and nearly ten years before Capt. COLES thought of the plans which are now being carried into execution, I submitted to the Admiralty drawings for an iron-clad cupola ship. The cupola was, as nearly as possible, similar to that which was fitted on board the *Trusty* last Summer. In 1853, when hostilities with Russia were on the point of breaking out, I proposed to the late Sir RICHARD DUNDAS to build a floating battery, to be covered with iron to the thickness of three inches, but that excellent officer thought I was mad to suggest the construction of sea-going ships clothed with such a quantity of metal, and declined to recommend my views to the Board, politely saying that I was in advance of the age. We have now lived to see a Comptroller of the Navy submitting for the consideration of their lordships the necessity of having men-of-war built entirely of iron, protected by five and a half inches of iron on a teak backing of nine inches, yet it has not been mooted that he should be removed from Whitehall to St. Luke's Hospital."

The best part of the story is, that the Admiralty have, after considerable deliberation, agreed to pay Capt. COLES £5,000 down for the exclusive right to use the invention, and £100 for every cupola brought into the service during the next fourteen years, while the plans of Mr. BUSH have been lying, neglected and forgotten, at the Admiralty, for the last sixteen years. It is said that they are so nearly similar to those of Capt. COLES' as to defeat the object which the Admiralty have had in view in making themselves the exclusive possessors of that officer's patent. We understand that Mr. BUSH has notified the Admiralty that they will carry out their arrangement with Capt. COLES at their own risk, as it will be an infringement of *his* patent. It is not disputed, we believe, that Capt. COLES' cupola is, so far, an improvement upon the plan of Mr. BUSH, in that it is made to revolve, which the original inventor did not contemplate.

## Racing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

The fourth and last day's racing of the Philadelphia Meeting was held to-day. The weather being fine, a large assemblage was present.

The first race, for a purse of $1,000, three-mile heats, was won by *Idlewild*, in two straight heats. Time—5.48¼ and 5.48.

The race for the Continental Hotel prize, ladies' gift, a half mile dash, was won by Mr. WARNOCK's colt, in two straight heats. Time, 52 seconds and 55 seconds.

## The National Troops in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 25.

The Little Rock *Democrat* says that there are in Arkansas from 10,000 to 12,000 Federal troops, scattered over a large extent of country. The largest body, amounting to 5,000 or 6,000, are in the vicinity of Batesville. The latest advices are that they have crossed the White River, and are retreating toward Missouri.

## An Arrest in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 27.

BALMER & WEBBER, extensive music dealers and publishers, were arrested to-day by the Provost-Marshal and committed to the military prison, and the establisment closed for selling secesh music.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## The House Confiscation Bill Rejected by the Senate.

## Passage of the Bill Reported by the Senate Special Committee.

## THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

THE SENATE'S CONFISCATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate to-day adopted the bill reported by the Select Committee, as an amendment to the House Confiscation bill. A spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. WADE spoke of those who voted for the substitute as abandoning the true and straightforward Republicans. His speech was one of his most eloquent efforts. Mr. FESSENDEN retorted with considerable warmth. He did not like to be counted out of the Republican Party, and contended that a majority of the Republicans in the Senate were in favor of the substitute, but Mr. TRUMBULL stated that the substitute could not have been carried without the votes of the enemies of all confiscation. The debate at one time assumed the appearance of a very pretty family quarrel, but the calm conclusion of Mr. FESSENDEN's remarks poured oil upon the troubled waters, and the substitute was carried by a decided majority. As before stated in this correspondence, this bill is not nearly so stringent as that of Mr. ELIOT's, adopted by the House.

GEN. FREMONT.

There is every disposition on the part of the President and Secretary STANTON to give another command to Gen. FREMONT. The course he has pursued, in asking to be relieved, was anticipated, and it is said he has been informed that while the exigency of the service demanded the appointment of Gen. POPE, the President applauds his energy and discretion in the recent difficult campaign in the Valley. Gen. AUGUR succeeds Gen. KING in the command of his Division.

The President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. POPE were in consultation for some time to-day. The country looks forward hopefully for a new order of things in the Virginia military district under the command of Gen. POPE.

WAR RUMORS.

The Avenue has been considerably excited over the report of serious fighting going on to-day in front of Richmond. The report is quite without confirmation up to this time.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"Information from the Shenandoah Valley, received from other than official sources, leads to the belief that JACKSON's rebel troops have not in force returned from the point at which they were last seen by our troops. The speculations concerning him are various, and among them is one that he is repairing damages, and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crops of the valley, which are represented to be very good. The reports about the enemy occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburgh in any force are untrue. There may, however, be rebel pickets at settlements heretofore temporarily occupied by our troops."

STATEMENT OF GEN. BLENKER.

The following statement is made in relation to the seizure by the Provost-Marshal of goods marked "Eighth New-York Volunteers," BLENKER's Division, found stored in a room in the rear of the Gymnasium Restaurant:

The Eighth [New-York Volunteer Regiment, as all other regiments of BLENKER's Division, left the camps at Hunter Chapel with three days' rations, leaving behind, according to special orders, all officers' trunks and property of the men. These trunks, as well as the private and public property of the men, not being sufficiently secured in the tents, have been stored in this city, the officers' trunks in the house of Mr. WILLIAN, Pennsylvania-avenue, the clothing and other pronerty of the men in a storehouse rented for that purpose. Now, this property is what the Provost-Marshal seized, and what, by error or malice, was stated to be property absconded or stolen from Government. L. BLENKER, Brig.-Gen.

PORTUGAL.

The State Department has received a decree of the Portuguese Government, by which it appears that masters of vessels are bound to exhibit, on entering ports of Portugal, manifests and other documents authenticated by the Consular Agents of Portugal at the ports of departure of the vessels, and in the absence of such agents, by the local authorities. Masters must also provide themselves with manifests at all the ports where they may receive cargo. All who fail to comply with the foregoing will be liable to the respective fines.

AT MANASSAS.

At Manassas, one soldier was killed by another, today, by shooting. Both were drunk. Four men have been found dead within the last 24 hours, in consequence of drinking whisky, a large quantity of which was captured last night. The dealer in it has been placed under a guard.

CONFIRMED.

HENRY BRICKMASTER, from Kansas, was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Brigade Surgeon.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WOUNDED—THE CASE OF SURGEON HAYES—SECRETARY STANTON'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, June 24, 1862.

Preparation for the wounded, which strike the eye in various quarters, to the reflective mind, are terribly suggestive of the fearful battle believed to be impending before Richmond. The buildings already secured not being deemed sufficient for the unfortunate guests expected, new ones of a temporary character are being erected. This humane and conscientious foresight on the part of the Medical Department, is in the highest degree creditable. By the way, it is now known that the investigation granted Surgeon HAYES completely exonerates him from all blame, and, on the contrary, proves him to have been a humane, faithful and popular officer. Of course he will be restored to the position from which he was so unceremoniously thrust by Secretary STANTON. As to the latter, the judgment is at a loss how to regard his action. While we cannot enough commend his humanity, we must condemn that unreasoning impulse that strikes first and listens afterwards. And yet he had, in the *ex parte* evidence upon which he injudicially made up his verdict, the whole weight of the Surgeon-General's office thrown with terrible force upon HAYES. And it is somewhat difficult for plain and downright people to see how, if the whole testimony exonerates the latter, it can help inculpating those who bore witness against him at first. *Somebody* must have been in fault, and when proved not to be HAYES, *who was it?*

The National Legislature means to take a recess. Both branches are now working with great industry, in order to hasten its arrival, which is expected by the middle of July. The House is the most anxious, as members have their reëlection to look after, and some Senators are interested in a similar way. The great measures demanded by the crisis are mostly secure' and it would seem to be judicious for both Representatives and Senators to mingle again, for a while, with their constituents. A little country air won't hurt them—politically any more than physically. Let them only thoroughly finish the work in hand—not omitting the Bankrupt law, which will bankrupt some of them if they do, and the people will not begrudge them their holiday. J. M. W.

A DAY IN THE SENATE—THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY—JUDGE HUMPHREYS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday evening, June 26, 1862.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

During the morning hour in the Senate to-day, the passage of a bill carrying into effect the new step of the Ashburton Treaty gave an opportunity for Mr. SUMNER again to expose his unfortunate tendency to negrophobia. He had an objection to the suppression of the African Slave-trade; none at all; but he should oppose the bill because he thought Congress destitute of the power to establish the Courts provided therein. His demand for the Yeas and Nays showed a remarkable anxiety to put his associates on the record on a question which he claimed to regard only in a legal light! It was a little singular that the three gentlemen whose legal scruples should exactly match his own, were precisely those most strongly Pro-Slavery; namely, Messrs. CARLILE, KENNEDY and POWELL. Mr. SAULSBURY's dislike of Anti-Slavery is chronic, and furnishes almost his only occasions for attracting the attention of the Senate.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WADE then called up the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a new State. This Committee had recommended its passage, with amendments, bringing the eastern boundary to the Blue Ridge, and providing that every child born of slave parents after 1863, should be free. This last provision brought Mr. SUMNER to his feet, who proposed in its place to insert the Jeffersonian ordinance. He objected to the admission of another Slave State; and we know from experience, he said, how little of Slavery was sufficient to contaminate and control political action. No vote of his should ever be instrumental in the creation of a new State which should send to this body two Senators tainted by the views of Slavery.

Mr. HALE had, as one of the Committee, approved the bill as reported, and was proceeding with some remarks in its support, when the Chair announced the hour of 12, and the special order, which was the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee, on the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives.

It seems to me that Mr. SUMNER is right in his position, and that his opinions are as wise as his sentiments are manly. It is high time that Slavery, wherever it can be caught outside the pale of constitutional protection, should be placed under ban of outlawry, and hunted to the death. If West Virginia, essentially free from slaves, desires to change her *status*, let her fully embrace the freedom whose partial presence has saved her from the fate of rebellion. Why should not the child born in 1862 be as securely protected in its natural rights as the one born in 1861? And how, in 1880, is the poor ignorant negro youth, entangled in the cruel meshes of a slave system, to prove that he was born in the January of one year, instead of the December of the year preceding?

The mildness of Messrs. WADE and HALE may satisfy their constituents, but it robs their action of that uncompromising devotion to principle which has furnished their chief title to an honest admiration.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

The knowledge that 12 o'clock to-day was the time fixed for the impeachment trial, drew to the galleries of the Senate a full crowd, in which soldiers, civilians and ladies furnished harmonious proportions. Everybody knew that there could be but little to see or hear, but everybody wanted to see and hear that little on account of its novelty.

The members of the Senate, now resolved into a High Court of Impeachment, were seated in a line on either side of the President's chair. About twenty minutes past 12 the members of the House were ushered in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and provided with seats in the body of the Chamber. The managers who conducted the prosecution had a table to themselves in front of the President's stand. Of course, the proceedings were *ex parte*, Judge HUMPHREYS being in a region far remote from Washington at a Juncture so interesting as the present. The ordinary formalities, however, were all observed. The Judge has been served with a process—that is, his residence had, in the vicinity of the good Union town of Nashville, Tenn. He was now called upon to plead, which, without surprising anybody, he wisely failed to do. A long list of witnesses were called, among whom were ANDREW JOHNSON, WM. H. POLK, WM. G. BROWNLOW and BAILIE PEYTON. Gov. JOHNSON sent reasons for his failure to attend. The other three answered to their names amidst a decided sensation throughout the audience, which was most marked when the "here" of the famous Parson assured the crowd of his bodily presence.

The evidence was very clear; that of BROWNLOW being spiced with hits that occasionally brought down the galleries in applause. Conviction, of course, resulted; and there is another vacancy in the Federal Judiciary. J. M. W.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department transmitting official reports of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, 160 in number. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition numerously signed by volunteers honorably discharged, asking that the provisions in regard to bounty, etc., be extended to them.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the House bill for the relief of the Panama Railroad Company.

The bill provides for the payment of $7,475 for transportation. Passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to provide a Land Office for Nevada was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to establish certain National arsenals was taken up.

The bill provides for arsenals at Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, and Rock Island.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to strike out Rock Island, and insert "Quincy, Ill."

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to insert "Keokuk."

After further discussion by Messrs. BROWNING, DAVIS, GRIMES, and HARLAN, the morning hour expired, when the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of the speedy confiscation of the property of the rebels. He argued that confiscation was clearly among the war powers, and that confiscation was specially necessary under the circumstances of this war. He also protested against the obnoxious doctrine that would give despotic powers to the President. He thought there was too much leniency toward the property of rebels.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he was as much in favor of punishing rebels as any one. He would only be lenient to the Union men of the South.

Mr. WILKINSON referred to the declarations of the Union men of the South, that unless something was done of this kind, there would be no hope for them.

Mr. COWAN said he would put down the rebellion with the whole force of the Government, and hang the guilty leaders as high as Haman. But it is not the way to suppress the rebellion to pass measures obnoxious to all loyal men from the Border States. Hardly a day passes but measures are introduced by a certain school, which are calculated to make enemies, instead of friends.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Senate bill, that no evidence shall be excluded on account of color. Rejected. Ayes, 14; nays, 25.

Mr. SUMNER read letters from Union men in Tennessee, in favor of confiscation and emancipation with colonization.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky. (Opp.), said such was not the opinion of one man in five thousand of the people of Slave States.

The question was then taken on Mr. CLARK's motion, to substitute the bill of the Senate Committee for the House bill, which was agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Nesmith, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Howard, King, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, of Missouri, Wright—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Powell, Pearce, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILKINSON offered a new section, authorizing the President to acquire territory, or the right of settlement in Mexico, Central or South America, or the islands of the Gulf, and cause the persons liberated by the bill to be removed there, with their consent, appropriating $500,000. Rejected.

Mr. SUMNER offered a new section, forfeiting the citizenship of any person bearing arms against the United States in the rebellion. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to substitute the House Emancipation bill for the bill just adopted by the Senate. This proposition was discussed at great length by Messrs. TRUMBULL and WADE in favor of the amendment, and further continued [illegible]

## THE "CONSERVATIVES" IN CONGRESS.

### Meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives Yesterday—Action on Emancipation and Confiscation—The Resolutions Adopted, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 28.

A meeting was held this afternoon, in accordance with the invitation as announced yesterday, of the conservative members of Congress, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in the Chair, and Mr. COX, of Ohio, acting as Secretary.

At the previous meeting Messrs. Crittenden, Wickliffe, Richardson, Biddle, and Cox, were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions, and Mr. WICKLIFFE now presented a series for the consideration of the meeting.

Several of these resolutions gave rise to discussion, principally with reference to their phraseology, during which

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, said that he was not disposed to assert that even if the Confiscation and Emancipation bills should become laws, he would have little hope of a speedy termination of the war. No—his hope was in the people, to whom, in such a case, he would appeal from the law makers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that the hope of the gentleman from Kentucky was that the people would repudiate the laws, but if such laws shall be passed, the presumption was that they will be enforced.

Mr. MENZIES explained, to the effect that his meaning was that they would not be approved by the people, or suffered to remain on the statute books.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, looked on the emancipation and confiscation schemes with abhorrence. It occurred to him that the Border Free States had more to dread from the scheme of emancipation than the Border Slave States.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, said that this meeting would take place to-day was not generally known, and, as the resolutions were of a very important character, he suggested that their further consideration be postponed. Members who sympathized with the object of this meeting should have an opportunity of participating in these deliberations.

Conversation then ensued, involving the propriety of postponement, which was adversely decided, though not by a formal vote.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, expressed the opinion that, if the authority of the Government is everywhere to be restored, it must be by saying to the great masses at the South, "You have done wrong; lay down your arms and you shall not be touched." He was in favor of saying this decisively.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, thought they should be guarded, and not express any particular means of reconciliation.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in further explanation, said he was in favor of applying the halter to the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, wanted the language of the resolutions so plain that there could be no mistake.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said that he was a National man. The country could stand on the Crittenden resolutions heretofore adopted by the House, as to the object and purposes of the war better than any others. The time for offering an amnesty has not yet come. When the authority of the Government is reëstablished everywhere, then we should adopt a magnanimous and liberal policy toward those who have not been leaders in the rebellion.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, was sick and tired of hearing about confiscating property. When he saw acts stimulated by personal aggrandizement committed, and a Major-General withdrawing from his command because he thought he did not occupy as high a position as he deserved, he confessed he discovered no indications of a speedy close of the war. He incidentally said the leaders of the rebellion should suffer the extreme penalties of the law.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, wanted the resolutions expressed in plain terms. He was opposed to generalities.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, after adverting to the resolution declaring "that such punishment should be inflicted upon such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice," &c., suggested as an amendment, "that our Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country."

This was agreed to.

Mr. HALL, of Missouri, believed that if the Abolitionists should succeed in their confiscation and emancipation schemes, they would produce serious embarrassment in the prosecution of the war, but he should not cease to struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution, and to trust in conservative influences and upon the judiciary.

Mr. HOLMAN thought if these schemes were not rebuked, there would be but little hope for the country.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, was ready to vote for and sign the resolutions now. Although this was not a party meeting, we are, he said, laying the foundation of an organization which is to exert a great moral and political influence upon the country.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, regarded this as one of the most important meetings ever held here, for reasons similar to those suggested by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The resolutions were then all, adopted, in an amended form, as follows:

Feeling the great weight of our responsibility, as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit, nor for any party purpose, but for the purpose of deliberating and consulting together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous crisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions, viz.:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution and the Union and the Laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. *Resolved*, That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require that no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. *Resolved*, That the States are component and essential parts of the Union, bound together inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as the Constitution survives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their own domestic affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled the Constitutional relations of the so-called "Seceding States" to the Federal Government, neither has it divested these States of any rights or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly belonging to them as members of the Federal Union. The actual exercise of these powers and rights may, for a time, be interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion, and some illegitimate authority may be substituted in its place, but as soon as that rebellion is suppressed these States will be entitled of right to resume the exercise of all the rights and powers, dignities and immunities which properly belong to them as States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any sectional or party objects, and at once it inspired and united in its support all loyal men of every creed, party and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the noblest and most patriotic ever known, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in defence of its Government. Under these circumstances it would, in our opinion, be most unjust and ungenerous to give any new character or direction to the war for the accomplishment of any other than the first great purpose, and especially for the accomplishment of any mere party or sectional scheme.

5. *Resolved*, That the many and great victories lately acquired by our armies and navies, whilst they ought to convince the world of the vast military power of our Government, give us the pleasing assurance that our deplorable civil war will soon be brought to a close, should the proper objects of the war, as hereinbefore defined, be kept steady in view. When that is done, and when such punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion, it is our opinion that Government should adopt such wise measures of clemency as will tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation and peace to the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable to the peace and unity of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others—the Abolitionists—will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of the Union, or peace, if the schemes of confiscation, emancipation and other unconstitutional measures which they have lately carried and attempted to carry through the House of Representatives, shall be enacted into the form of laws and remain unrebuked by the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury; and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon [illegible]


Guerrillas in Northeastern Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 27.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Quincy, says that the guerrilla parties, which have been forming all Winter in Northeastern Missouri, are now prepared to move in an effective shape, being well armed, and having a number of small cannon. They number about 700. A part of this gang attacked a small party of State troops on Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number more. The guerrillas have been not ascertained.

At this season of the year [illegible] persons are troubled with bowel complaints, [illegible] is J. C. RUSHTON'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. [illegible] complaints; highly recommended by [illegible] ally. Prepared by J. OLEMENT, [illegible] and Druggist, No. 427 Broadway, cor. [illegible]

FRENCH.—MADAME DE CORTE, [illegible] TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House), opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

To Ladies Going in the Country.—Summer Covering for the Feet. Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANFIELD'S, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.


## MARRIED.

ROBINSON—INGLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 18, at the 12th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., NATHANIEL ROBINSON to ADA J. INGLIS, all of this City.

## DIED.

BUNKER.—In this City, on Saturday, June 28, MARIAN, infant daughter of Wm. H. and E. L. Bunker, aged 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 26 10th-st.

BRADISH.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, June 27, WILLIAM BRADISH, Esq., of New-York, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son-in-law, H. R. Kimbardt and Charles S. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEWITT.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 27, of congestion of the brain, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN DEWITT, only son of Rev. Thomas Dewitt, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house of his father, No. 122 9th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

HOPPER.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 362 10th-st., CHARLES H. HOPPER, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) June 29, at 3 P. M.

HARDCASTLE.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, June 27, after a short and severe illness, LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE, in the 61st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Nyack, for interment, on Monday, the 30th inst. Steamer *America* leaves New-York, foot of Harrison-st., at 9½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

TRIVETT.—At Keesville, Essex County, on Friday, June 27, ELIZA BERWYTHE, wife of Rev. Robert C. Trivett.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 305.—JUNE 28, 1862.
49, 26, 55, 9, 7, 5, 28, 39, 57, 63, 11, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 306.—June 28, 1862.
50, 42, 52, 48, 51, 32, 33, 7, 58, 58, 5, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—June 28, 1862.
68, 44, 59, 45, 30, 18, 29, 3, 36, 46, 33, 31.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 254.—June 28, 1862.
22, 67, 13, 25, 8, 7, 59, 12, 5, 38, 73, 39.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, for the extradition of criminals, was concluded and signed at the City of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, FOR THE EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America has appointed THOMAS CORWIN, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Government; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TEJADA, a citizen of the said States, and a Deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in article third of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

In the case of crimes committed in the frontier States or Territories of the two contracting parties, requisitions may be made through their respective diplomatic agents, or through the chief civil authority of said States or Territories, or through such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories; or when, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE III.

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit: Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning,) assault with intent to commit murder, mutilation, piracy, arson, rape, kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking and carrying away of a free person by force or deception; forgery, including the forging or making, or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; the introduction of or making of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money; embezzlement of public moneys; robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary, defining the same to be breaking and entering into the house of another with intent to commit felony; and the crime of larceny, of cattle, or other goods and chattels, of the value of $25 or more, when the same is committed within the frontier States or Territories of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV.

On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the Executive thereof, except in the case of crimes committed within the limits of the frontier States or Territories, in which latter case the surrender may be made by the chief civil authority thereof, or such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or, if, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, then such surrender may be made by the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

ARTICLE V.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government or authority of the frontier State or Territory in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE VI.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves, nor the delivery of criminals who, when the offence was committed, shall have been held in the place where the offence was committed in the condition of slaves, the same being expressly forbidden by the Constitution of Mexico; nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the third article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties, or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Mexico, within six months from the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the City of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-sixth of the independence of the United States of America, and the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS CORWIN, [L. L.]
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 20th ultimo,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Indedendence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

### Ocean Postal Communication.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

One of your cotemporaries had, the other day, an editorial making very good suggestions as to the renewal of this abandoned branch of the public service, which it is hoped that Congress may act upon so as to restore some vitality to our drooping commerce.

The article proposes that after this war closes sufficient of the purchased steamers shall be transferred from the Navy Department to that of the Post-office, and employed in carrying the mails only. This could be done at an expense only of the fuel, wear and tear of vessels, as the officers and crews could be taken from the navy, giving them employment and experience.

Of the causes of our surrendering steam navigation on the ocean to our not very friendly rival, Great Britain, it is not necessary to speak; but such is the fact. All of our foreign intelligence, in relation to commerce, excepting such as the German steamers carry, is dependent on Great Britain, and it is so arranged that her merchants have the first intelligence of every foreign market; and unless something is done by our Government in a similar way, we shall soon become a nation of petty peddlers in foreign markets, selling a few nicknacks overlooked in the great invoices of staples.

Look at the state of the trade on this continent which belongs to us by the law of nearness. On the west coast of South America England has a line of steamers; the arrival of the steamer is so timed that it arrives one day after the Aspinwall steamer leaves, so that the state of the markets is known in London by the West India mail steamers before it is known in the United States. Of course, Great Britain has the best of the trade, and we are 2,500 miles nearer to the market than Great Britain.

Take the trade with the eastern coast of South America, the fourth in importance and amount. Our imports were in 1860, over $23,000,000, exports unfortunately only $11,000,000, which would be much larger had we the early knowledge of those markets which they have in England through their steamers. The distance of their principal seaport, Liverpool, being two hundred and forty miles more or less farther to the Straits of Magellan than from New-York, they have the advantage of twenty-nine days; our passages to and from Rio Janeiro, for instance, in twenty-nine days; our passages to and from Rio Janeiro, for instance, in twenty-nine days; our passages to and from the same places average forty-five and sixty days—with steamers would be twenty-three and twenty-seven days. The proportion of trade we have with the principal ports there is shown by the following comparison:

*In Mitchell's Shipping List of June 7*, there were loading in London and Liverpool 8 vessels for Valparaiso, 10 for Rio Janeiro, 12 for Buenos Ayres—30 in all. In New-York June 25, there are 4 up for the same places—one British New-York doing two-thirds of the foreign trade.

The fact is, and it might as well be known, that unless we use the same means as Great Britain does to aid their commerce, we may as well haul down our flag, which would be as disgraceful a surrender as that of HULL'S. Our commerce has decayed and is decaying, and the process must go on until the Government awakes to its duty.

Take the trade with China. In England they get advices in 45 days. With a line of steamers from San Francisco to Shanghai and the telegraph, we could have them in 31 days, and with the Pacific Railroad, the current of the whole trade with China would be changed.

Now is the time for the commercial men to act with efficiency. They can, if they will act in concert, induce the Government to do its duty in creating proper postal arrangements; the necessity on the one hand, and the existing feeling against Great Britain on the other, being important aids in carrying the measure through Congress. G. W. B.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

### Two Thousand Per Cent. on Petroleum.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

Permit me a few lines of your valuable space, to expose the eccentric legislation of Congress, in respect to one article of manufacture, viz., refined petroleum.

I brought the first shipment of crude petroleum, about two years since, to this market, consisting of 150 barrels, from the then celebrated Drake Well. Last September I commenced the erection of a refinery in this village, and now refine about 150 barrels per week. I pay 30 cents per barrel for the crude article, and a tax of $4 per barrel is now imposed on the refined product, being at the rate of thirteen hundred and thirty-three per cent. On the chemicals I use, there is also a high tariff; also on the railway transportation a tax—bringing up the tax to at least two thousand per cent.!

Other manufactures average three per cent. At the present moment, our trade is much depressed. Canadian manufacturers, who have an equally abundant supply of the raw material, are untrammelled. Other countries labor to remove taxes on light. Our manufacture is in its infancy; can it be expedient, politic, or just, thus to single out one manufacture, so essential to the poor man, and press upon it such an onerous, disproportionate weight of taxation?

In addition to this tax on the article I manufacture, I have to pay $50 license to pursue my business—the same rate charged to a distiller, and I presume no one will dare to challenge a comparison of the effects of the two manufactures on the morals of the community.

It is an axiom of statesmen, that when a tax amounts to 30 per cent. ad valorem, the temptation to smuggling is irresistible, and herein lies the severity of the tax, for it is four times more profitable to cheat the Government than to manufacture the article, gallon for gallon. In my small refinery, I am required to pay $31,200 per annum, whilst the crude material I work up, costs $3,220. Will you use your powerful pen to elaborate these facts for the benefit of our legislators, who, knowing the monstrous injustice they were about to perpetrate, positively announced they would listen no more to our representations. Over ninety per cent, of the trade stopped their works a month since, owing to the depression in the business. Yours respectfully,

GEO. M. MOWBRAY.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., June 24, 1862.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 48.—While Churches and associations are providing for the wounded in our hospitals, and the benevolent of both sexes are giving their time and means in alleviating the sufferings of the noble defenders of our country, the teachers and pupils of some of the New-York Public Schools are doing "what they can" for the cause. Ward School No. 48, under the charge of JAS. H. PARTRIDGE, Esq., recently made its first contribution to the wounded soldiers. The sufferers in the hospital corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue were the glad recipients of this donation. Three large wagons were required to forward the packages of hospital shirts, linen lint, garments of every description, liniments, tea, coffee, farina, sugar, jellies, &c., &c., which were so generously supplied by the patriotic teachers and the boys and girls of this school. A large sum of money was also collected from the same source, and placed in the hands of the kind managers of that hospital. When the children visited the sufferers—saw some of the terrible realities of war, and received the thanks of those noble sons of Union—they exclaimed, with tearful eyes, truly, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted 21 licenses, making 247 licenses in all during the present season. The Board has been in existence five years, and has granted licenses as follows: In 1857, 644; 1858, 77; 1859, 357; 1860, 1,727; 1861, 994. This is but a small proportion of the five thousand liquor dealers of the City. It is said that the Superintendent of Police intends to adopt even more energetic measures to make the liquor dealers obtain licenses. The Licensed Liquor Dealers' Society, which is now established about three months, and composed of some of the most prominent men in the business, is doing much to extend the practice of procuring licenses. The Excise Commissioners at present consist of WM. JAY HASKETT, ROBT. D. HOLMES and NOAH A. CHILDS. They will meet daily for fifteen days, in the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, City Hall, at 1:30 P. M., to issue licenses, and remain in session as long as there are any applicants. They think the liquor dealers will find it cheapest in the end to get their licenses according to law.

A LAWYER FOR THE PENNILESS.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Assistant District-Attorney stated to the Recorder that his attention had been called to an advertisement among the "Wants," as follows:

"WANTED—All persons who do not get their pay for their labor or goods, to call at the office of the undersigned, No. 14 Chambers-street, Room 3, and receive legal advice, free of charge. M. VON HOSENBERGH, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Cut this out."

He remarked that upon the examination of the records of the office in which he was assistant, he found that there was an indictment for grand larceny found against a person of that name nine years ago. A bench warrant was applied for and granted, and Mr. VON H. was soon brought into Court, attended by counsel, who stated that the charge was disposed of long since. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was allowed to go upon his own recognizance.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—Although the Commissioners' awning and ice-water were a fair substitute for shade trees and delicious breezes, the visitors to the Central Park yesterday—at least the pedestrians—sweltered under the strong dose of caloric administered by old Sol. But, hot as it was, it was the coolest place in town above ground, and thousands flocked to enjoy it. If the music could only commence and continue a little later, the audience would consist more of those to whom the occasion would be a novelty and a treat. As it is, the patrons of the Saturday afternoon concerts seem to be composed of those well able to enjoy operatics at the Academy or Niblo's. Poor folks, who have to work six days in the seven, must wait some time ere they can have free concerts for their benefit.

SENTENCED.—EDWARD C. SWEENEY, indicted for manslaughter in the third degree, in the Court of Sessions, for causing the death of a person by careless blasting, was released upon paying a fine of six cents, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he was ordinarily a careful and steady man, and that the matter was wholly accidental. WM. WILSON, a negro, was sentenced to State Prison for three years, for burglary in the third degree. BENJAMIN C. WHITE, a lad, was sent to the House of Refuge, he pleading guilty of petit larceny.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Joseph Murdock and Martin P. Fogle to the Third Precinct; Francis Platt to the Fourth; Wm. H. Staniford to the Fifth; Wm. H. Carlock to the Eighth; James Jelley to the Forty-ninth, and Wm. Connor to be doorman of the Third Precinct Station-house. *Resignations*—John Little, of the Twenty-third Precinct; Wm. Furlong, of the Twenty-eighth, and John H. Bowley, of the Twenty-ninth.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF NORTH RIVER STEAMERS.—A statement to the effect that the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson* had been chartered by Government, and would cease to ply on the line, has obtained currency, and was published yesterday in the TIMES. From the proprietors of the line we have assurance that the story is untrue. The two highly popular boats will remain at the service of the traveling public as heretofore.

A FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 190 Spring-street, upon premises owned and occupied on the first floor by Mr. MILLER. The stock and fixtures of the latter were damaged to the amount of $700, fully covered by insurance. The second floor was occupied by Messrs. Fiske & Co., as a paper-box manufactory, and the stock and fixtures were damaged to the amount of $1,000, fully insured in the Williamsburgh City Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

THE DAVID'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.—Dr. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, left the Metropolitan Hotel Saturday, for a personal inspection of the hospitals being constructed on David's Island.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 27, 1862:

| | Surgical. | Medical. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining on June 20 | 166 | 150 | 316 |
| Admitted to June 27 | 41 | 9 | 50 |
| Discharged, cured or relieved | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| Died | 6 | 5 | 61 |
| Remaining at date | 174 | 131 | 305 |

Males, 278; females 27.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—At a pic-nic during the last week, two men, named JAMES MARVIN and JOHN HUGHES, had a quarrel and a fight, when the former got the worst of it in the affray. To obtain "satisfaction," he "laid" for his opponent, and with a party of friends fell upon him as he was passing through Carroll-street, South Brooklyn, on Friday evening, and was inflicting a severe punishment. HUGHES, it appears had prepared himself for just such a rencontre, by placing a revolver in his pocket, and when in the contest against large odds, he found that they were likely to pay him off with interest for the punishment he had administered before, he drew the revolver, it is alleged, and fired, the shot lodging in one of MARVIN'S arms, inflicting a severe, but not a dangerous wound. HUGHES has been arrested, and, at the proper time, the case will be investigated.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 74 deaths in this city, from the following diseases: Paralysis, cholera infantum, tuberculosis, hydrocephalus, small-pox, bilious fever, old age, drowned, inflammation of the throat and dysentery—1 each; cancer, disease of the heart, inflammation of the bowels, typhoid fever, croup, measles and disease of the kidneys—2 each; congestion of the brain, casualty, diptheria, whooping-cough and bronchitis—3 each; premature birth—4; debility, marasmus and convulsions—5 each; inflammation of the lungs and consumption—8 each; stillborn—10. Males, 34; females, 40. Forty-two of those who died were five years of age and under.

LAUNCH.—The *Sze Chuen*, a new propeller, was launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULER, foot of North Fifth-street. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length of deck, 200 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 11 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, 1,100. Her frame is white oak, chestnut, hackmetack and locust, with iron straps diagonally and doubly laid. Her machinery is to be put in by HENRY ESLER & Co., Red Hook, and will consist of a vertical beam engine, 50-inch cylinder, and five feet stroke of piston. This vessel is a companion to the *Shan Zee*, recently launched from the same yard. Both vessels are owned by Messrs. P. S. FORBES & Co., New-York, and are intended for the China trade.

SERVICES AT MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—We are requested to say that there will be no preaching this afternoon at Plymouth Church. The lecture-rooms and Sunday-School-rooms are to be torn down on Monday, and it is the intention of the Superintendent to hold appropriate farewell-to-the-old-building services there to-night. The church will also be thrown open, and addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, GEO. A. BELL, Esq., Dr. MORRILL, and others prominently identified with the success of one of the most prosperous schools in the world.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—Among the names of "wounded and missing" soldiers in the recent "reconnoissance" before Charleston, appears those of Sergeant ROBERT TOPTS, of Company G, and Corporal JOHN S. TOPTS, of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment—father and son—both printers and well known in the New-York and Brooklyn offices. Another son came out of the fight scott-free.

ACCIDENTS.—ARTHUR RILEY, employed in the machine-shop in the Navy-yard, was seriously injured on Friday evening, by a heavy iron crane falling upon him....JOHN MAHONY, a sailor in the United States service, while intoxicated, on Friday night, laid down to take a nap upon the railroad track in Myrtle-avenue. He was suddenly aroused by the wheel of a car crushing his foot, and he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

THE SICKLY SEASON.—There is an alarming epidemic raging among the clerical gentlemen of this city. Several clergymen have recently been carried off—to Europe—and more are soon to follow. The pastor of the Washington-street M. E. Church left yesterday, and Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, expects to sail in the *China* on Wednesday next.

BURNS FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION.—An Association bearing the above name, has been organized in the Eastern District of the City, by electing the following officers: President, ALEXANDER HARTHILL; Vice-Presidents, James Lindsay, Andrew Eadie; Treasurer, George C. Cowley; Secretary, James C. Eadie; Directors, Hugh Gault, Robert Lindsay, Geo. W. Cream, Robert McFarlane and L. Pickens.

HALF-MAST.—The United States flag will be lowered to half-mast on all the churches in this City to-day, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Col. JAMES H. PERRY, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who died recently at Fort Pulaski. The deceased was formerly pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate Court: Francis Thompson, Sylvanus M. Spencer, Richard J. Todd, William Hughes, Cornelia T. Shreve—all of Brooklyn.

LAUNCH.—Messrs. C. & R. POILLON will launch on Tuesday, July 1, at 12½ P. M., from their yard foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, a first-class propeller steamship of 1,000 tons register. Length, 220 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 19 3-12 feet.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—A boy named DAVID HARRIS went too near a vicious horse, on Furman-street, yesterday forenoon, when the horse took one of the boy's arms between his teeth and crushed it. The boy was taken to the hospital.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning proceeded from the kindling-wood factory of DE BAUN BROTHER, foot of Jay-street. The fire was extinguished without much loss.

MAD DOGS.—A muzzled dog, supposed to be rabid, was killed in Washington-street, yesterday, by a citizen. Another dog was served in the same way and for the same reason, in Henry-street.

COMP DE SOLIEL.—Several laboring men were prostrated by the heat in the Eighth Ward yesterday. Timely remedies were applied, and no serious result is anticipated.

## NEW-JERSEY.

FOURTH OF JULY IN JERSEY CITY.—Preparations are being made, by the Common Council of Jersey City, for an appropriate celebration on the Fourth. The First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex streets, has been secured for the delivery of an oration, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and other suitable exercises, and arrangements are in progress for a parade of the Continentals and the firing of salutes. In the evening, a public exhibition of fireworks will be given at Van Vorst-square.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. SEELY, a lady of Jersey City, had her pocket picked, at the ferry, on Saturday, of a pocket-book containing $35. The thief escaped detection.

FOOT-RACE.—A foot-race between THOMAS and MORNINGSTERN, for $200, took place at East Newark on Friday. THOMAS was the winner by several feet.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Contracts for Board and Liability Thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

*Oteley* vs. *Cobb et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as proprietress of the Worth House in Fifth-avenue, to recover of the defendants, Edward Cobb and Mary A. W. Cobb, his sister, for balance alleged to be due her for their board.

Judgment by default was taken at a former term of the Court against both the defendants, Edward Cobb being absent in England.

Miss Mary Cobb subsequently applied to be let in to defend the action, and was allowed to do so. Her defence was that the contract was made by and with her brother Edward, and that she could not be held liable, an attachment having issued against the property of both parties, as non-residents. It appeared on the trial that the defendants had paid on the account $1,313, and the jury found for the plaintiff for the balance claimed, about $500. They, however, refused to give the plaintiff a claim for storage.

J. W. Ashmead for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendants.

### How the Condition of the Jews Has Been Ameliorated—The Result of a Claim.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Lowrey.

*Ashael Abbott* vs. *The Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews.*—The plaintiff sued as Corresponding and Domestic Recording Secretary of the defendants, and as Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the Palestine Mission, for moneys collected by the defendants to found an agricultural school for the poor Jews of Palestine. The plaintiff's claim was for a balance for services rendering, as alleged, from 1855 to 1857, the defendants electing forth from, in 1857, Gulian Grosvenor left a legacy to the Society of $10,000, which the parties now representing the Association had undertaken to use in accordance with the wishes of the testator.

The defence was that the plaintiff had kept up the organization for the purpose of providing office for himself, which he had held self-elected; that he had never performed the duties for which he claimed to recover; and that he had collected moneys in the name of the Society, and appropriated them to his own use. Claim of plaintiff, $5,000. Verdict for $50.

Edward Gilbert and J. R. Dickerson for plaintiff; J. D. Sherwood and W. B. Wedgewood for defendants.

### Attachment—It Is Merged In Judgment, and a Motion to Vacate Thereafter, Too Late.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Henry Thompson* vs. *Dudley G. Culver.*—This was a motion to vacate an attachment issued in February last against the defendant as a *concealed* or *absconding* debtor.

In March, the defendant gave notice of a motion to vacate the attachment on affidavits.

The plaintiff put in counter affidavits and the question of fact was referred to A. B. Tappan to take testimony. Several witnesses were examined, but pending the reference, judgment was obtained on the demand, and execution issued, on which the attached property was sold.

The motion was now made on the affidavits and evidence taken before the Referee, to vacate the attachment. Counsel for plaintiff objected that it was too late; that the attachment was at an end as soon as the judgment was entered. It appeared in the case that the defendant had, after the issuing of the attachment, and before the judgment in this case, transferred his property and suffered another party to obtain judgment.

The Court held that the attachment was the first lien, and that the motion to vacate was too late.

For plaintiff, Gilbert Dean; for defendant, Wm. Fullerton and R. S. Tillou.

### The Lager Bier Question—The Police Authorities Stubborn.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*The People* vs. *Joseph Hart.*—A statement of this case in a former proceeding was published in the TIMES of the 27th. At that date the Court decided that an injunction would not issue to restrain the police authorities from rearresting Hart, he having been before arrested, and discharged on *habeas corpus*. Hence on the night of the day of the decision, the Police Superintendent, by one of his officers, caused the present arrest, the defendant being charged with the violation of the Concert Saloon Act, in vending lager bier to the audience at Volk's Garten, (of which defendant is proprietor,) during the performance there on that night.

The matter again came before the Court on *habeas corpus*, and it was held that the prisoner had committed no offence, and he was again discharged.

The prisoner's counsel called the attention of the Court to the determined resistance of the Police authorities to the decisions of the Courts in this matter, remarking that such a course would only result in making the Germans less loyal and obedient to law, they not knowing whether to obey the Courts and the instructions of their counsel, or whether they were amenable to the Police Department. Counsel asked if there was no means of protection.

The Court suggested that the law afforded a remedy for unlawful arrests in civil actions.

The prisoner and his German friends departed in seeming triumph.

H. L. Clinton and F. S. Stallknecht for petitioner; Chas. E. Whitehead, Assistant District Attorney, for the people.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Dwight* vs. *Sears et al.*—Judgment ordered.
*Hyer* vs. *Cornen et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

*White* vs. *Jandon et al.*—Judgment affirmed.
*Mayor, &c., of New-York*, vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
*Firlden et al.* vs. *Lahens et al.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.
*Gardiner* vs. *Eddy.*—Order reversed.
*Read et al.* vs. *Moore et al.*—Order reversed. Opinion by ROBERTSON and BOSWORTH.
*Harriott et al.* vs. *Cushman et al.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by WHITE.
*Kellogg* vs. *Baker.*—Order reversed. Opinion by BOSWORTH.
*Pollen et al.* vs. *Le Roy et al.*—Reëngagement ordered—the Judges being divided in opinion.
*Travell* vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
*Bumral* vs. *Jones.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BARBOUR.
*Jackson* vs. *Little.*—The stenographer's notes have not been submitted. When they are furnished the case will be settled.
*Motel* vs. *Duffy, 4c.*—The stenographer's notes are required in this case. When they are submitted the case will be settled.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**.....JUNE 28, 1862.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.. | 103¾ | |
| 15,000 | do | 103 | |
| 15,000 | do | 103⅛ | |
| 40,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. | 106¾ | |
| 3,000 | Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. N. | 105¾ | |
| 5,000 | do | 105⅝ | |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 1-y. Cer. | 100⅜ | |
| 4,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90. | 58½ | |
| 1,000 | do | 58¼ | |
| 5,000 | Vir. State 6s | 56 | |
| 5,000 | Mo. State 6s | 52 | |
| 26,000 | do | 51¾ | |
| 5,000 | do | 51¾ | |
| 13,000 | Mo 6s, is. H. & St. J. | 66¾ | |
| 1,000 | California State 7s | 97¾ | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Central 6s | 100⅜ | |
| 18,500 | do | 100 | |
| 10,000 | E. R. 3d M. bs. '83, | 97⅜ | |
| 2,000 | do | 97⅜ | |
| 1,000 | E. R. R. 4th M. bs. | 90¾ | |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. 1st M. bs. | 110¾ | |
| 2,000 | Hud. R. 2d S. F. bs. | 102⅜ | |
| 4,000 | Hud. R. R. 3d M. | 93⅜ | |
| 3,000 | Harlem 1st M. bs. | 104¾ | |
| 7,000 | Chi. & N. W. 2d M. | 32½ | |
| 5,000 | do | 33¼ | |
| 3,000 | D. L. & W. R. 1st bs. | 107⅛ | |
| 6,000 | To. & Wa'h 1st M. | 93 | |
| 1,000 | do | 93¾ | |
| 4,500 | To. & Wa'h 2d M. | 68½ | |
| 6,000 | C. & Tol. S. F. Bs. | 99 | |
| 20,000 | Pitts. F. Wayne & Chic. 1st M. | 96 | |
| 1,000 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 81 | |
| 5,000 | do | 81⅛ | |
| 3,000 | Indian. & Mad. R. 1st Mtge. Bds. | 83 | |
| 4,000 | Buff. & S. L. 1st M. | 108 | |
| 5,000 | Cl. & Pit. 4th M. | 68 | |
| 12 | Merchants' Bank | 100 | |
| 19 | Bk. of the Republic | 92 | |
| 19 | Citizens' Bank | 96 | |
| 2,000 | Amer. Gold | 110 | |
| 42,000 | do | 109¾ | |
| 8,000 | do | 109 | |
| 8,000 | do | 109⅛ | |
| 1 | Del. & Had. Can. | 86 | |
| 5,000 | do | 94½ | |
| 10 | do | 94 | |
| 75 | Cum. Coal pref. | 83¾ | |
| 50 | Pac. M. S. Co. | 110 | |
| 100 | do | 116⅛ | |
| 50 | do | 116⅛ | |
| 250 | do | 117 | |
| 100 | do | 116¼ | |
| 1350 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 95⅞ | |
| 200 | do | 94 | |
| 100 | do | 93⅞ | |
| 400 | Erie Railway | 38¾ | |
| 100 | Erie Railway pref. | 64¾ | |
| 20 | Hud. Riv. R. | 47 | |
| 100 | Har. Railroad | 17⅜ | |
| 100 | do | 17¾ | |
| 50 | Nor. & Wor. R. R. | 44 | |
| 350 | Reading Railroad | 59¾ | |
| 100 | do | 59⅞ | |
| 100 | do | 60 | |
| 50 | Mich. Central R. R. | 64 | |
| 100 | do | 64¼ | |
| 700 | Mich. Sou. & No. Ind. | 27¼ | |
| 200 | Mi. S. & N. I. guar. | 62 | |
| 25 | Panama R. R. ex di. | 139 | |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. scrip | 62¾ | |
| 20 | Clev. & Pittsburgh | 24 | |
| 200 | do | 23¾ | |
| 200 | do | 23⅝ | |
| 100 | do | 23⅝ | |
| 250 | Galena & Chicago | 72 | |
| 50 | do | 72½ | |
| 800 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 49¾ | |
| 100 | do | 49⅝ | |
| 200 | do | 49¾ | |
| 300 | do | 49⅞ | |
| 1250 | do | 49¾ | |
| 150 | do | 49⅝ | |
| 100 | do | 49¾ | |
| 50 | do | 50 | |
| 100 | do | 49½ | |
| 250 | Chic. & Rock I. R. R. | 69¾ | |
| 450 | do | 69½ | |
| 100 | do | 69¾ | |
| 250 | do | 69¾ | |
| 50 | do | 69¾ | |
| 200 | do | 69½ | |
| 70 | Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. R. | 33¾ | |
| 100 | Tol. & Wab. Pf'd. | 48 | |
| 500 | do | 48 | |
| 100 | do | 47¾ | |

SATURDAY, June 28—P. M.

The Exports of Specie to-day, by the Southampton and Liverpool steamers, amount to $3,022,000. After these shipments were made up, the demand for Gold fell off, and the price declined about 1 ℔ cent.—that is, from 109¼@110 on Friday, to 108½@109 ℔ cent. to-day. Exchange on London followed down to 120@120½ for Bankers', and 119½ ℔ cent. for Merchant bills.

The Stock market to-day opened with some appearance of firmness in prices, but the supply of cash Stock being in advance of the demand, a dull feeling succeeded on the Street after the morning session of the Board. There was no Second Board. At 3 o'clock, prices on the Street were steady, with only a small business doing:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 93¾ | Mich. Guaranteed | 61¾ |
| E le | 36⅞ | Mich. Southern | 27¾ |
| Erie Preferred | 64¼ | Rock Island | 69¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 106⅛ | Toledo | 49¾ |
| Gold | 108⅞ | Galena | 72 |

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 100 | Bank of N. America | 101 |
| Merchants' | 105 | Hanover | 85 |
| Mechanics' | 104½ | East River | 90 |
| Union | 102 | Market | 97 |
| America | 110¼ | Nassau | 90 |
| Tradesmans', ex div. | 97½ | Shoe & Leather | 102 |
| Greenwich | 131 | Imp. & Traders' | 102 |
| State of New-York | 93½ | Park | 113 |
| Chatham | 85 | Man. & Merchants' | 90 |
| Bank of the Republic | 92 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central 6s | 100 | Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75 | 95⅞ |
| New-York Cen 7s, '64 | 102 | T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ℔ c. '70 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76 | 107 | Ch. & N. W. s. f. | 97 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 105¾ | Ch. & N. W. firsts | 69 |
| Erie seconds, '76 | 105 | Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd | 52 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 97⅝ | Ch. & N. W. seconds | 33 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 90⅞ | Ch. & N. W. Ind. bs | 80 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 110 | Del., Lack. & W. firsts | 107⅝ |
| Hudson seconds, s. f. | 85 | Del., Lac. & W. seconds | 83 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 83¾ | Tol. & Wabash seconds | 68 |
| Hudson convert., '67 | 99 | Tol. & Wabash 1st bonds | 75 |
| Harlem firsts, '66-'73 | 104⅝ | Chi. & R. I. firsts | 104 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 85 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. | 78 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72 | 103⅜ | New Jersey Cen. firsts | 110 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '82 | 107 | N. J. Central seconds | 104 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. '55 | 110 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts | 90⅜ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds | 89¼ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. seconds | 81⅝ |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line | 100 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds | 74 |
| M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c. | 100⅜ | Clev. & Pitts. seconds | 90 |

The Harlem Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were 948,825 84, including $318,000 for Customs; Payments, $900,317 96; Balance this afternoon, $14,500,898 99.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 29⅝; Morris Canal, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 37 b

GOLD, STOCK AND EXCHANGE
BANKERS,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1863, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids. JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.—The Common Council of the City of New-York having, by an ordinance approved by the Mayor, on the 16th of June, instant, authorized the borrowing, upon the credit of the Corporation, the further sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be applied in "Aiding to support the families of the soldiers from this City, who are engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union," a book for subscriptions to said loan will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on SATURDAY, June 21, and continue open until THURSDAY, July 3, unless the whole amount shall be sooner taken.

The subscribers to said loan will be required to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the City Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within three days after the date thereof, and on presenting the Chamberlain's receipts for such payments to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive an equal amounts of Bonds, known as "Volunteer's Family Aid Bonds, No. 3," of the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The said Bonds will be issued in sums to suit—not less than One Hundred Dollars—and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal will be payable on the first day of July, 1865. They will also be transferable, at the pleasure of the holders, on books kept in the Comptroller's Office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 20th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 16th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
MATHEW PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
L. HILLEGER,
} Trustees and Attorneys.
} Committee of 20th May, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 18, 1862.—In pursuance of the terms of the Debt Certificates of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) issued for fractional allowances of premiums for stock differences on the Consolidation in 1853, notice is hereby given that the certificates of the said denomination still outstanding will be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest on the same becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, after which date interest on the said certificates will cease. In the meantime, the said certificates will be redeemed at par, and accrued interest at the said Bank of Commerce, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., Boston, and at this office.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—ROBIN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
June 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after July 21. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and, if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest due July 1, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.
CHICAGO, June 18, 1862.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FOR FIVE YEARS OR LONGER.—I offer about $60,000 on these terms, in one, two, or three sums, on bond and mortgage, provided I can get a very large margin on property of the most approved character and locality, with a desirable bondsman. Principals may address MARGIN, Madison-square Post-office.

AMERICAN SILVER,
HALVES AND QUARTERS,
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{ No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{ No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due July 1, 1862, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

5.20 UNITED STATES BONDS—REGISTered or Coupons, for sale at par, in sums to suit, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., N. Y.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—THE INTEREST DUE July 1 on the Bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, by JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS ON UNITED STATES BONDS, due July 1, cashed at a premium on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—PAST DUE BONDS and Coupons of the city of St. Louis bought. Address Box No. 3,890 Post-office.

DALLY'S EXTRACTOR SAVES [illegible] LIMBS, Sight, Doctor, rheumatism, torture, [illegible] sores, burns; deep scars from a girl; rubbed upon [illegible] soon heal; cholera morbus, convulsions and worms.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at a session, held on Tuesday, June 17, 1862, ordered a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds.

The payment of the dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1862.

The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } I. & M. Canal
JUNE 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. HAS been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable in cash at this office, on and after 30th June inst. The transfer books will be closed until the morning of Tuesday, 1st July proximo.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, July 11, next. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 1, and opened on the morning of July 12.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 7th day of July.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after the first Monday of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will reman closed until July 8, 1862.

By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the past six months, and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after MONDAY, 30th inst. From 25th June to 1st July the Transfer Books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 337 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of (3) Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1.

Transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of July. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK—BROOKLYN, JUNE 24, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 Montgomery-st.,
JERSEY CITY, June 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and Boston Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per cent., payable on demand after this date, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

R. Q. GLOVER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after July 1st, next.

WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1362.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.

By order, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a-half per cent. (3½,) on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry, a small 3-story brick house and lot, in good order; store on first floor, with water and gas; but one family to a floor; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to WM. DUNNE, No. 221 Washington Market, or to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A LARGE BRICK building and ground, with an engine of 60-horse power, situated on Imlay-st., Brooklyn, within 200 feet of the Atlantic Dock. Main building 190x100 feet on first floor, with building adjoining, 37½x60 feet; ground 150x110 feet. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good-will of a first-class dry goods store situated in the centre of the city, will be sold, if applied for immediately, household furniture included, for $2,100, cash, or on time if good security is given; worth $4,700. Address S., Box No. 139 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

BLANKS FOR CLAIMS.

All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the reimbursement of certain persons and regiments herein called to the Militia of this State, for clothing or equipments lost or destroyed in the service of the United States"—passed April 21, 1862—are hereby notified to transmit the same duly verified, to Col. SAM'L W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, before the 1st day of July next; it being provided in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.

The claim of each person must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the articles lost or destroyed and the value thereof, the regiment and company to which he was attached, his length of service therewith, and that said regiment or company has not received payment or compensation from any city or country for their uniforms and equipments used and worn out in the service of the United States; that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed Militia of the State of New-York. The present address of each person should be indorsed upon his claim. In case the company by-laws of a regiment make the uniforms thereof the common property of the companies, the claim for such regiment can be presented in a gross sum duly verified by the field officers.

Blanks for the presentation of said claims will be furnished upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
State Treasurer.
C. A. ARTHUR,
Inspector-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Quartermaster-General.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating Fifty-fifth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, both sides of Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the northwesterly corner of Thirtieth-street and Madison-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 25, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For laying cross-walks across 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts. Fencing vacant lots on 32d and 33d sts., between 10th and 11th avs.; northwest corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; on 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; and 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs. Also for sewer in Sullivan-st., from Spring-st. to 50 feet south of Prince-st., and in 9th-av., from 51st to 55th sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of 4th-av., between 49th and 53d sts., north side of 49th-st., both sides of 50th, 51st and 52d sts., and south side of 53d-st., from and to points distant midway between 4th and 6th and 4th and Lexington avs., on south side of 33d and north side of 32d sts., between 10th and 11th avs., on north side of 49th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., on south side of 50th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., both sides of 54th-st., between 7th and 9th avs., both sides of Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince-st., both sides of 9th-av., between 51st and 56th sts., north side of 51st, and both sides of 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1862.

NEW RESERVOIR—NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC is informed that the south gate-house of the New Reservoir will be opened for inspection on MONDAY the 30th inst., and will continue open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the introduction of water into the reservoir, on or about the 10th of July.

THOS. STEPHENS,
T. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
} Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 6½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, July 7, for the building of a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1862.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The *Scotia* will sail on the 16th July. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

METALS

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AT RETAIL

ON MONDAY,

Black-ground FOULARD, 50 cents; worth $1.

BLACK SILKS at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1; worth $1, $1 25, and $1 35.

40-inch SILKS, for MANTILLAS, 25 per cent. under value.

SILK GRENADINE, FOR MOURNING,
At 35 cents; worth $1.

NEW FANCY and PLAID GRENADINES, at 55 cents and 65 cents.

WHITE and BLACK CHECK MOZAMBIQUE, extra fine quality for Dresses made with ruches;
QUITE STYLISH.

ONE CASE MORE of the beautiful BIARRITZ DIMITY, for house, garden, and sea-shore Dresses.

FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
At $1 60 and $2 25;
REALLY WORTH $3 and $5.

GREAT REDUCTION ON LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TO CLOSE THIS DEPARTMENT.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverly-place.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLOSING SALE FOR 4TH JULY WEEK.
CLEARING SALE.
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our

PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price, | $6, | $9, | $12, | $15, | $20 | $25, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | $3, | $4, | $5, | $6, | $8, | $10, |

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $6, will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $10, $20, $25, will be cleared at at at at
$4, $5, $11, $18.

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Usual price, | $2 50, | $3, | $4, | $5, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at |
| | $1 50, | $2, | $2 50, | $3. |

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

PUSCHER VEILS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Usual price, | 75c., | $1, | $1 50, | $2, | $3, | $4, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | 50c., | 75c., | $1, | $1 50, | $2, | $2 50. |

LACE CURTAINS,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price— | $2, | $3, | $5, | $8, | $10, a pair, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at |
| | $1 50, | $2 50, | $3, | $5, | $6. |

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Old price— | 18c., | 25c., | 31c., | 38c., | 62c., | a yard, |
| will be offered | at | at | at | at | at | at |
| | 15c., | 18c., | 25c., | 31c., | 37c., | 50c. |

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AGENCY
FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.
The cheapest, finest, and best fitting
SHIRTS
offered in the City.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
in silk, lisle thread, merino, cotton and linen.
Silk, Lisle Thread, Kid and Dogskin
GLOVES.
Hair, Silk and Satin
STOCKS.
New Style Ties and Scarfs.
Silk and Linen
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bathing Caps, Bathing Drawers, Suspenders, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt,
Nos. 87 and 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
One door North of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work. Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!

ANTI-ABOLITION—ANTI-SECESSION.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK OPPOSED TO the continued agitation of the Negro Question, and in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, will be held under the auspices of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1862, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following speakers have been invited to address the meeting, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, Ky. | Hon. Erastus Corning, N.Y. |
| Hon. Garrett Davis, Ky. | Hon. Horatio Seymour, N.Y. |
| Hon. C. A. Wyckliffe, Ky. | Hon. F. Wood, N.Y. |
| Hon. Robert Mallory, Ky. | Hon. Amasa J. Parker, N.Y. |
| Hon. W. L. Wadsworth, Ky. | Hon. S. S. Church, N.Y. |
| Hon. Horace Maynard, Tenn. | Hon. D. R. Floyd Jones, N.Y. |
| Hon. John S. Carlile, Va. | Hon. Francis Kiernan, N.Y. |
| Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Md. | Hon. H. C. Murphy, N.Y. |
| Hon. Francis Thomas, Md. | Hon. John Kelly, N.Y. |
| Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, Md. | Hon. Horace F. Clark, N.Y. |
| Hon. E. H. Webster, Md. | John E. Burrill, Esq., N.Y. |
| Hon. S. Phelps, Mo. | Wm. H. Merriam, Esq., N.Y. |
| Hon. Wash. Hunt, N.Y. | Sidney Webster, Esq., N.Y. |
| Hon. Wm. Duer, N.Y. | John McKeon, Esq., N.Y. |
| Hon. James Brooks, N.Y. |

# THE BATTLE OF JAMES ISLAND.

## Official Orders Relating to the Affair.

## Thanks of Gen. Hunter to the Naval Officers.

## GEN. STEVENS TO HIS COMMAND.

## Further Accounts from Rebel Sources.

## ADDITIONAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

### GEN. HUNTER'S THANKS TO THE NAVY.

The following, among other documents, has been received at the Navy Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
STONO RIVER, S. C., June 10, 1862.

The Major-General commanding cannot refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in the Stono River, in support of the recent military operations in that vicinity. Ever ready and ever prompt, they have rendered invaluable services to the army. Capt. DRAYTON, the commander of the squadron, by his manly, frank and cordial cooperation, has won golden opinions from all the army officers who have had the pleasure of witnessing his operations.

(Signed) D. HUNTER, Maj.-Gen. Com.

### AN ORDER BY GEN. STEVENS.

After the battle on James Island, Gen. STEVENS issued the following eloquent order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.—The Brigadier-General commanding the Second Division, in communicating to his command the thanks of the Commanding-General, for the good conduct of the troops in the action of the 16th inst., desires to express his own profound sense of their valor, conduct and heroism.

1. Men of the Second Division! You displayed in the attack on the fortified position of the enemy at Secessionville, on the 16th inst., the highest qualities of veteran troops. You formed in silence and secrecy in the darkness of the night. You moved forward in perfect order at the earliest DAWN, and surprised and captured the enemy's pickets. You were ordered not to fire, but to push forward and use the bayonet. You obeyed the order. You formed in line of battle under a terrible and murderous fire of grape, canister and musketry. You pushed to the ditch and abatis of the work from right to left. Parties from the leading regiments of your two brigades, the Eighth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, mounted and were shot down on the parapet, officers and men. Those two regiments especially covered themselves with glory, and their fearful casualties show the hot work in which you were engaged. Two-fifths of the Eighth Michigan and nearly one quarter of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders were struck down either killed or wounded; and nearly all the remaining regiments—One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Seventh Connecticut, Forty-sixth New-York and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts—had a large number of casualties.

2. Notwithstanding these fearful losses, you were not discouraged. Some of you were temporarily withdrawn from the murderous fire of the enemy, You retired in order of battle, and you returned to the attack in order of battle. Some held, throughout the action, the advanced position at the abatis and ditch of the work. This position was held by you unflinchingly and confidently. And at this very hedge the Light Battery of ROCKWELL threw its effective fire upon the enemy.

3. In obedience to orders from superior authority you all finally returned in good order and in line of battle, and the enemy did not venture to interrupt you.

4. Men of the Second Division! You covered yourselves with glory on that gory field. Your intrepid and able brigade commanders, LAZURE and FARNUM, in the hottest of the thick fight; your regimental commanders, like the heroic MORRISON, who, shot through the head on the parapet, again led his men to the assault, eager to avenge his wounds; at all points rallying and cheering on their men, and officers and men alike gave signal proof of their devotion to duty and their country. In congratulating his comrades on their heroic valor and constancy on that terrible field, the Commanding General of the division has not words to express his and your grief at the sacrifices that have been made. Our best and truest men now sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Their dead bodies lay on the enemy's parapet. Church, Pratt, Cottrel, Guild, Morrow, Horton, Hitchcock and many other gallant and noble men we shall see no more.

Honor, therefore, all honor to you, men of the Second Division. You have shown what you will do when you shall have the proper opportunity. You did not seize the fort, because it was simply impossible, and known now to be impossible by the reconnoissance referred to in the orders of thanks of the Commanding General.

By order of Brig.-Gen. STEVENS.
HARRIS STEVENS, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

### FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

*From the Charleston Courier, June 19.*

The glorious victory achieved on James Island, on Monday, 16th inst., has one great lesson and result of encouragement and significance, apart from its practical and direct effects. It has proved—what some abroad denied and some at home timidly doubted—that the people of South Carolina and Charleston can and will fight for their metropolis and their homes. It may be regarded as a providential enforcement of this lesson that the comparatively small force actually engaged represented all classes of our population in blood and in religious affinities.

The sons of England, Scotland, Ireland, and all countries and nations which have contributed to us by migration, were there nobly represented, and the Hebrew, the Catholic and the Protestant of every denomination were found fighting side by side, with one purpose and one faith in patriotism. Native and adopted citizens there knew and recognized no difference, except in generous emulation and rivalry in daring, devotion and duty. We rejoice that it was so, and that no one class in blood, or birth, or religion, can claim, exclusively, the honors of that day and field—not that we doubted any before, but we are proud of the practical demonstration thus gloriously offered.

#### WHAT THE YANKEES EXPECTED.

Of the many wounded Yankees brought to this City from James Island, few are disposed to talk much. Some, however, have answered freely to visitors who were attentive and not obtrusive. One of them was surprised, and expressed his surprise, at the appearance of female nurses and visitors, stating he had been informed that there was not a woman left in Charleston—that their orders were to give no quarter to any one in Charleston, and that they expected to reach Charleston easily.

Others intimated that they had been encouraged and stimulated by reports of the capture of Richmond and the general failure of "rebellion" everywhere, and promises of an early peace in victory, with its spoils and rewards.

*From the Charleston Mercury of June 19.*

As far as we could ascertain, all was quiet yesterday on James Island. The enemy continues, with indefatigable energy, to throw up intrenchments in front of his lines. A flag of truce was sent up yesterday morning by the Yankees to ascertain the names of their wounded now in our hands. We believe the desired information was given them.

*Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.*

CHARLESTON, June 20, 1862.

The late battle in the vicinity of this city was a far more brilliant and important affair than at first supposed. The enemy were so badly beaten that they have not fired a shot from their gunboats or batteries since, though previous to the fight they kept up a constant cannonade day and night. Considering the number of troops engaged on our side, and the length and fierceness of the combat, the battle is one of the most remarkable of the war. The rout of the invaders was complete. They abandoned their dead, and fled in wild confusion to their gunboats. Two of their regiments—the Seventy-ninth New-York, (Highlanders) and one from Michigan, fought well. One company of the former penetrated as far as our breastworks, and its Captain was killed while mounting the ramparts. The enemy had five regiments in the fight. Our force engaged consisted of three companies of South Carolina Artillery, the Charleston Battalion, which numbered only 150 men; the Eutaw Battalion, 400 strong, and Col. MCENERY's Louisiana Battalion. Other regiments came to the relief of these troops, but most of the fighting was already over. It will be seen, therefore, that the enemy outnumbered us two or three to one. Their greatest loss was occasioned in attempting to storm our intrenchments, behind which Col. LAMAR's Artillery was stationed. Col. LAMAR was the hero of the battle. He was severely wounded. Col. MCENERY also deserves great praise. He led his Louisianians fearlessly into the fight, with the watchword, "Remember BUTLER."

Every day's exploration of the surrounding woods reveals additional dead of the enemy. It has been ascertained that a body of the Federals attempted to cross a swamp, where many of them stuck fast in the mud and were killed and wounded by our shells. Finally the tide came up and drowned those already wounded. Two hundred and fifty of the enemy have already been buried by our troops, and fifty additional [illegible]

Killed and [illegible] ..... 200
Taken prisoners ..... 100
Killed [illegible] ..... 200
Wounded ..... 700
Total loss of the enemy ..... 1,100

The Confederate loss in this glorious victory is:

Killed ..... 48
Wounded ..... 106
Total Confederate loss ..... 154

The enemy's attack was a surprise to our troops. Had a competent Confederate General been on the field and some plan of action arranged, the whole of the enemy's attacking force might have been cut off. As it was, the greater part of the battle was fought by the rank and file "on their own hook." We have four Confederate Generals in this quarter, but not one was in command. To the rank and file, then, be the glory given of having achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war. If the Confederate Government is looking for material for more Brigadier-Generals, let promotion fall upon the lion-hearted Col. LAMAR, who defended the intrenchments, and the gallant and chivalrous MCENERY, who, like BLUCHER, came into the field just in the nick of time.

Since the battle the enemy have been intrenching themselves silently at the lower end of James Island. As their plan of assault has proved impracticable, it is presumed they will be contented hereafter to advance by regular approaches—that is, if they are permitted to do so. Prisoners state that there are nine Federal regiments on the island, and that Gen. ISAAC L. STEVENS, of Oregon, (the Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee in the last Presidential campaign,) is in command. This man STEVENS professed to be an ardent Pro-Slavery man before the war, and was here in Charleston, enjoying its hospitalities, only two years ago.

There is much dissatisfaction here with the military authorities of the department, and a strong wish expressed for a change in the commanding officer. The South Carolina troops are anxious to defend Charleston, and will do so successfully if they are permitted to. A report that we were to have the great services of BEAUREGARD, spread universal joy among the troops. If, however, we cannot have BEAUREGARD, we would be glad to get Huger, Magruder, Hill, of North Carolina, Whiting, Gregg, Joseph R. Anderson, or any other first-class General. A change of some kind is necessary to restore confidence to the troops and people.

PALMETTO.

### ADDITIONAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

The *Transcript* has the following official list of the casualties at the battle of James Island:

FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, COL. ROSA COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Ferd. Smith, Co. D. | John Kennedy, Co. G. |
| W. Kroutousky, Co. F. | Thomas Higgins, Co. K. |
| Rudolph Knecht, Co. F. | Franz Heintain, Co. H. |
| Corp. F. Klinger, Co. I. | |

*Wounded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. Miller, Co. A. | Chas. Fleishmann, Co. F. |
| Jacob Weinhart, Co. B. | Andrew Schaul, Co. F. |
| Frederick Hoose, Co. C. | Lewis Walter, Co. F. |
| Louis Stark, Co. C. | Lieut. Wm. Orton, Co. F. |
| Jacob Webber, Co. D. | Sergt. G. Otero, Co. F. |
| Michael Wald, Co. D. | Leonard Laubuer, Co. F. |
| Theodore Behrensoff, Co. D. | Henry Schneider, Co. G. |
| Bernard Wilkman, Co. E. | Philip Thiess, Co. G. |
| Adams Jones, Co. E. | Simon Looch, Co. K. |
| Corp. Geo. Rahz, Co. F. | |

*Missing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Herman Kressler, Co. A. | Corp. Charles Selivon, Co. F. |
| Xaverious Groeber, Co. C. | John Hobbs, Co. G. |
| Lewis Schapper, Co. D. | Chris. Augersbeach, Co. H. |
| Ferdinand Hoolld, Co. F. | Chris. Sittinger, Co. H. |
| George Bragg, C. F. | |

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, LIEUT.-COL. MORRISON, COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Dillon, Co. A. | Thomas Young, Co. I. |
| John Walt, Co. C. | John Twybett, Co. I. |
| Thomas Martin, Co. H. | D. R. Jones, Co. I. |
| Corp. Brown, Co. H. | |

*Wounded.*

Lieut.-Col. David Morrison—in the head, slightly.
Capt. Alex. Graham, Co. H—slightly.
Lieut. Thomas W. Robertson—calf of leg, slightly.
Co. K—Lieut. H. G. Heffron, head, slighly.
Co. E—Lieut. James Krimear, in the breast, badly, will die.
Co. I—Lieut. W. S. Ross, foot, slightly.
Co. A—Sergt. John S. Deingivell, neck, slightly. Sergt. David Russell, arm, slightly. Wm. H. Buselkink, leg, slightly. Michael Lynch, leg, slightly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Ricket, Co. A. | Wm. Baingde, Co. C. |
| Andrew Newlands, Co. B. | S. W. Javiett, Co. C. |
| Philip Darley, Co. B. | G. Menzies, Co. C. |
| Sergt. G. Rogers, Co. C. | G. Mathieson, Co. C. |
| Corp. R. Sunderland, Co. C. | Peter Thomas, Co. C. |

COMPANY D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt. Walter Fitz Simmons. | Corporal Frank Ritchie. |
| Sergt. Robert Harris. | Corporal Jno. D. Spowell. |
| Corporal Kosine Duke. | John Finley. |
| Corporal W. G. McCall. | Worsner Meyer. |

COMPANY E.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry F. Bloomfield. | William Kennedy. |
| Henry Collins. | Thomas Hawthorn. |
| Stephen Gregouple. | George Rynson. |
| John H. Grant. | James Devin. |

COMPANY F.

Daniel Lawrence.

COMPANY G.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt. James W. Riley. | Wm. Finch. |
| Sergt. Robert Lofts. | Jeremiah Howard. |
| Corporal Walter Gallis. | Mathew Kelly. |
| Thomas McMannon. | Wm. Potter. |
| Joseph G. Carny. | Charles Robb. |
| Frederick Smith. | James Lother. |
| George Wharny. | |

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, COL. E. W. SERRELL, COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

COMPANY A.

Mathias Flasherruder.

*Wounded.*

Sergeant John J. Kelly. | Edgar Driggs.

COMPANY E.

Alva A. Cartwright.

### ORDERS BY GEN. HUNTER.

REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—Hereafter all letters, applications, reports and other documents, of whatever kind, intended for the action or information of these headquarters, must be transmitted through the proper ("intermediate") channels, in conformity with Paragraph 438, Article 24, Revised Regulations for the Army; and all documents of whatever kind must be properly indorsed when transmitted, showing the address and date, the name of the writer and the subject matter of the communication. By command of Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—1. So much of General Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, as relates to the division of the Department into Districts, is hereby countermanded. All returns will hereafter be made direct to these headquarters.

2. Maj. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General, having been reassigned to duty in this Department, is hereby announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department and Chief of Staff to the Major-General Commanding. D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Hereafter no army transport or vessel in the employ of the United States Government, entering or leaving, or seeking to enter or leave, any of the ports, harbors or rivers of this Department, shall claim immunity from visit by the vessels of the United States Blockading Squadron on the plea of Government employment, or any other plea whatsoever; and any master of an army transport or vessel in the employ of Government contravening the provisions of this order shall be promptly dismissed the service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

### Arrival of United States Brig-of-War Bainbridge.

The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, Commander WASHER, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West and Fortress Monroe. She brings news of the health of Commodore DUPONT's fleet, and has made but no late intelligence from the Chesapeake. She will be surveyed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at once, and repaired, her officers and crew getting a temporary furlough. The *Bainbridge* belongs to the old navy, and was in Brazil with Alvarado HUNTER before the outbreak of the rebellion. Annexed is a list of her officers: T. M. WASHER, Commander; Geo. P. Rogers, Executive Officer; F. Hopkins, Jr., Acting Master; John Willson, Assistant-Surgeon; Wm. H. Weldon, Assistant-Paymaster; E. C. Burt and J. F. Baldwin, Master's Mates; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk.

The United States surveying-steamer *Vixen*, Commander DAVIDSON, from Key West on the 21st inst., also arrived yesterday.

### Revival of Trade with the South.

The bark *Texas Star*, of Boston, Capt. PIKE, arrived at this port Friday evening, in 12 days from Key West. She brings 1,200 bales of cotton, consigned to HIRAM BENNER, of this City. She brings no news, everything at Key West remaining about the same as at last advices. The health of the troops was good. A number of troops were about being shipped for New-Orleans. The prize steamer *Circassian* would leave for New-York about the 19th.

The schooner *A. B. Terry*, of New-Haven, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived Friday evening from Norfolk, bringing a full cargo of corn and flour, consigned to DENNIS & WYCKOFF. This is the first regularly shipped cargo from that port since the rebellion.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

### The Rebels Active—An Attempt upon our Outposts at the Old Battle-Ground—The Rebels Repulsed—A Rebel Prisoner's Story—Surrender of a Rebel Lieutenant, &c.

FIRST BRIGADE HOOKER'S DIVISION,
FAIR OAKS, Va., Sunday, June 23, 1862.

During the day, yesterday, the rebels were more than ordinarily active along our line, extending to the left from the railroad. A desultory firing upon our pickets was continued throughout the day, but without accomplishing any remarkable result until nearly sunset, when a bold attack was made upon our outposts at the old battle-ground. The New-Jersey Brigade were doing the picket duty of the day, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel regiment, which had moved stealthily through the woods, poured a volley among our pickets, and with a shout and fixed bayonets, sprang from their cover and rushed forward, reckless of their fate. Without a moment's delay, a volley of small arms poured their deadly contents into the moving mass, and the loud crash of grape and canister from the large guns of our advanced redoubt, began their work of death.

Among the enemy discipline at once gave way—the dark line which but a second before was rushing headlong with fixed bayonets toward our fortification, and in commendable order, now wavered and broke. With a haste, quickened to a run by the fusillade of our musketry and the still whistling grape and shells, they fled from the field, and were in a moment lost from view in the woods, not again to tempt the peril of which they had experienced so fearful a taste. The boldness which was so conspicuously displayed by the enemy in their attack upon CASEY was not at all distinguishable now, and it is plainly demonstrated by this as well as immediately subsequent skirmishes that they will not fight well except when opposed by inferior numbers, or where a surprise can be effected.

During the night the enemy were alert and kept up a rambling fire into the woods scattering our pickets, and at 1 o'clock this A. M. the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment was detailed to support the batteries in the redoubts and act as reserve. The order was exceedingly commendatory to the well known valor of this splendid regiment, and was an expressed acknowledgment that its firmness could safely be depended upon.

Soon after daylight the boys of the Eleventh brought in a rebel prisoner, who had been wounded in the thigh during the skirmish of the evening previous, and had been abandoned by his regiment in their hasty retreat. He says the preparations had been made for an attack upon our redoubt and rifle-pit yesterday morning, with the design of reducing them, but owing to some mismanagement it was delayed until evening. The attack was made finally by the Second North Carolina Regiment, Col. TAW, supported by the Forty-second Georgia, and another regiment provided with implements to destroy the works should the experiment prove successful. Col. TAW commanded the expedition, and was induced to suggest its feasibility entirely from motives of personal ambition. Well, he is welcome to all the honor his gallant exploit has won him.

This prisoner was a member of the North Carolina Regiment, and he says they have been before Richmond but ten days, and that seven other regiments have been sent, or have come from that State, since the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula. The rebels are living on half rations, he says, and appear to be well satisfied to get even that. They have been living upon the same limited quantity for the past four months. There are but few regiments immediately in front of us, but for two miles back they are packed in like bees. He estimates their force at 160,000. He is exceedingly reserved in his expressions, but from the hints he has thrown out, it is not difficult to infer that the chances are about equal for a fight or a "skedaddle." He further states that two of our soldiers lie dead in the swampy woods, a few rods in advance of our pickets, and that he has frequently passed them while on duty. One of them, he says, was shot dead by a rebel sentinel, who, hearing him while coughing, stole upon him and shot him at his post. The other is supposed to be one of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, who is missing.

A rebel Lieutenant, this afternoon, came into our lines and gave himself up. He was taken into the camp of the Seventh Massachusetts, where he stated that the rebel army had not commissary supplies sufficient to last them three days longer, and that already the officers were packing up and sending away their valuables, preparatory to an attempt to retreat through North Carolina into the more Southern States. ARGUS.

### An Advance of Our Pickets and the Consequences—Another Rebel Failure—A Knot of Generals in an Exposed Position—Another Terrific Storm, &c.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA.,
Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Our pickets, yesterday, missing the usual fire of their rebel opponents, pushed somewhat further forward than their old posts, and for some miles along the lines were unable to discover the picket force of the enemy. These facts being reported, a general reconnoissance was ordered, and our skirmishers advanced from one-quarter to one-half a mile beyond our old outposts, without any opposition from the enemy; but pushing further, toward evening, they were met by a considerable rebel force, and driven back to hold their old positions. A regiment or two of the rebels threw themselves upon our few advanced companies, who, protected by artillery, retired upon their old posts with no loss at all on the right, and a very slight one on the left of our lines. The rebels did not escape so well. Advancing through the woods, with their characteristic yell, they were met by a sharp fire of artillery, which drew from them another and very different cry from their first jubilant, defiant cheer. Besides what they themselves bore off of their killed and wounded, we were obliged to bury five or six of their dead this morning, and one wounded rebel Lieutenant fell into our hands during the skirmish. The reconnoissance was, therefore, satisfactorily accomplished by us, revealing the fact that the rebels were still in force close upon our lines.

During the brisk musketry and artillery fire, Gen. SUMNER, with a portion of his staff, rode up and took his position upon the parapet of an exposed redoubt, and carefully reviewed the position of affairs. Gen. RICHARDSON was already coolly viewing the action from the same exposed place, and subsequently they were joined by Gens. CALDWELL, SEDGWICK, GORMAN and MEAGHER, all of them standing within pretty fair rifle range of the enemy, and admirably posed as conspicuous marks for the rebels gunners, if they had been able to observe their place of observation, and had known their rank. A well-directed shell might easily have withdrawn several stars from active service in the army of the Potomac.

The evening continued to be enlivened with the frequent reports of the rifles of the pickets, but nothing extraordinary came to disturb the rest of the camps. Toward midnight the thunder-shower, which, during the afternoon, had cleared the atmosphere so as to be received as a grateful visitant by the soldiers, was heavily reinforced, and became a terrific storm, sweeping everything before it.

In the midst of the noise of rain and thunder the pickets poured out a few volleys of shot, and roused thousands of sleepers; but it proved that the excited imaginations of the advance guard had conjured up an approaching enemy, the real article, undoubtedly, hovering under spreading trees, more intent upon defending themselves from the elements, than upon undertaking any offensive measures in that stormy night.

To-day has been a time of unusual quiet, the wind towards evening wafting to us the strains of an overture played by a rebel band, beyond the woods—some thousand yards distant. The heavy rain of the night has not interfered to any extent with the roads, which are now in a condition of dryness and hardness exceedingly grateful to mules and muleteers. The soldiers rejoice to-day to welcome among them two Paymasters, Majors MARSTON and PORTER, who are busily engaged in the work of paying off the regiments attached to Gen. RICHARDSON's Division. It is hardly necessary to say that these gentlemen are handsomely entertained, and that the best the mess can offer is displayed before them.

There are rumors of a possible movement of the [illegible] from Richmond in the rear of our army, but this [illegible] Last night [illegible] that such a movement [illegible] contemplated. The enemy must know that the running given by the masses of Stuart and Lee would not be in vain; that what was accomplished with such comparative ease then, would, another time, be attended with more serious results to the secessionists. And, moreover, the withdrawal of any considerable force thus to vex our rear, would open the way for a rapid advance to Richmond. H. P. C.

### Gen. Casey Military Governor of White House—Condition of his Division—Inaction of the Army—Grand Ball in Richmond.

CAMP LINCOLN, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

Connected with the measures taken to secure the rear of our army against attack, is the appointment of Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY as Military Governor of the White House. The command is an important one, as Gen. CASEY is to have control of the railroad from White House here, and upon him will depend the protection of our line of communication from such assaults as that recently made by the rebel Gen. STUART. Gen. CASEY is to enter at once upon the duties of his new position, being relieved of the command of his division by Gen. J. J. PECK, heretofore in command of one of the brigades in COUCH's Division, the brigade of the latter passing into the hands of Capt. ——, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Various changes have been made in the division of Gen. CASEY since the battle of Fair Oaks. The three brigades of the division have been consolidated into two, Gen. J. N. PALMER, who commanded the Third Brigade, being transferred to the brigade of Gen. DEVENS, in COUCH's Division, the latter General being for the present disabled by a wound received in the engagement of the 31st. Gen. H. M. NAGLEE still continues in the command of the First Brigade of CASEY's Division, to which two of Gen. PALMER's regiments have been added, the remainder of the Third Brigade being transferred to the Second Brigade, under Gen. WESSELS.

CASEY's overworked and disease-smitten regiments have profited much by the period of rest they have been enjoying since the battle of the Seven Pines, and the list of sick has greatly fallen off, those absent from this cause returning in large numbers. I regret that this division is likely to be deprived of the services of its efficient Medical Director, Dr. A. B. CROSBY, a gentleman who, in addition to his professional attainments, has the advantage of more than the usual amount of experience as an army surgeon. Dr. CROSBY has tendered his resignation, which I believe has not yet been acted upon.

If your readers hear little from the army of the Potomac, it is for the very simple reason that there is little to tell. During an association with them of more than three months, I have at no time found so absolute a dearth of interesting and exciting incident as now. A picket skirmish now and then, a false alarm or two almost every night, is all that we have to disturb the monotony of our life in this dull and tedious country, where we halt, like the children of Israel, in the wilderness, before we can enter the Promised Land.

As if to tantalize us with the thought of forbidden pleasures, there comes

"A sound of revelry by night"

from the Confederate capital, where, with music and the dance, the jubilant rebels celebrate the dubious triumphs of Stonewall JACKSON. A grand ball was to have been given in Richmond, on this account, a night or two since. Report has it that an invitation was extended over the picket lines to one of the officers in Gen. SMITH's Division, who, in case of acceptance, was to have been blindfolded and carried into the city, returning in the same dark way. The invitation was declined, as have been many of the courteous proposals for an exchange of newspapers, &c., coming from the pickets opposite SMITH's Division, who, for some reason, are disposed to live at peace with their Yankee brethren keeping watch over our front along the lines of their position.

PIERREPONT.

### The Rebels getting Uneasy—Lucky Shots—An Incident.

DR. CURTIS'S HOUSE, NEAR
NEW-BRIDGE, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

For the last few days, the enemy have displayed an uneasiness quite surprising. From the hill overlooking New-Bridge and the vicinity of Dr. GAINES' house, opposite, they have belched forth fire and smoke day after day, so that the reverberating echoes of their cannon have ceased to be an object of special wonder, or excite any unusual feeling of alarm. Some time ago, when they first opened fire, their shells fell far short of our battery, stationed on Gaines Hill, and I stated at the time, in one of my letters, that I believed it to be merely a ruse to cover the construction of heavier works, and the erection of heavier guns. Subsequent events have proved it to be so. Two of our regiments, encamped alongside of Mr. GAINES' barns, have been compelled to change their quarters, and the whole brigade, finding themselves right under the fire of the enemy's guns, have wisely moved to another location. A barn used on the lower floor for the officers and regimental horses, and on the second floor as an hospital for the Thirteenth New-York, received a shell through it, which killed three horses, but fortunately injured none of the men. While in the march of the brigade, nearly a mile still further in the rear, a shell entered and demolished a baggage wagon of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment. Another passed through HOGAN's house, where lately Gen. DAVIDSON had his headquarters.

While the enemy were thus trying the range of their new heavy guns, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER were riding along surveying their works. Knowing them to be officers, several shots were directed toward them, all going over their heads. Gen. MCCLELLAN acted, as he always does, with imperturbable coolness. Gen. PORTER laughingly took off his hat, and waved it in defiance at the enemy. This little episode quite pleased the soldiers who stood by looking on, and many were the encomiums lavished upon the "bully fellow," as they familiarly termed FITZ, that night.

### REBEL ACCOUNT OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT.

*From the Richmond Examiner of Thursday.*

It was generally expected that a fierce and general engagement would have taken place at our lines yesterday, and, from every indication and preparation, the surmise seemed to be well founded: but, although all were on the tiptoe of expectation, yesterday passed, like many others, without the realization of the much looked-for and desired event. Early in the day, cannonading, both from our own and the enemy's positions, took place from the right, left and centre, but on the two latter points operations were nothing more than a fierce and artistic artillery duello, in which the enemy were decidedly worsted. Their artillery bearing upon GARNETT's and CHRISTIAN's farms were particularly active, and seemed anxious for a response. This was not long in forthcoming, and they were accordingly shelled from their several positions with much ease and with evident loss.

They repeatedly returned to the charge, however, yet our artillery received them with such accuracy as to drive them pell-mell into the woods, and causing the abandonment of camps to the right of Mechanicsville Bridge. An artillery duel also took place upon the York River Railroad, between six and seven miles from the city, at which place also the enemy were endeavoring to erect breastworks in the wood. Being informed of this, some pieces of the First Virginia Artillery proceeded within shelling distance, and, by superior execution, silenced the enemy's guns and stopped their excavations. But the most serious and important transaction at our lines yesterday took place on the Williamsburgh road.

The enemy, advancing their lines, suddenly fell upon our pickets, and owing to superior numbers, drove them in upon our supports. The advance of the enemy was composed of SICKLES's and another brigade. Informed of the state of things, the First Louisiana was sent forward to reconnoitre and find the enemy's force, position and intentions; but to do this their journey lay across a large open field, and while advancing the cowardly enemy screened his forces in the thicket, and having caught the gallant First Louisiana in ambuscade, delivered a murderous fire, which struck down dozens of the valiant fellows. But not dismayed at this reception and their heavy loss, the brave men instantly dressed their line, dashed at SICKLES' hirelings with their bayonets, and routed them.

Still opposed to greater numbers than their own, the First Louisiana were quickly supported, we are informed, by the Third, Fourth and Twenty-Second Georgia regiments, of WRIGHT's Brigade, who held a large force of the foe at bay for two hours before our forces were got into position, and appalled the enemy by their formidable front. Except in the First Louisiana, we hear of few casualties, and this arose from the fact that they were the victims of a trap laid by the Yankees, and were too heroic to fall back when dis[illegible]

[illegible] ..... 1,100

The Confederate loss in this glorious victory is:

Killed ..... 48
Wounded ..... 106
Total Confederate loss ..... 154

The enemy's attack was a surprise to our troops. Had a competent Confederate General been on the field and some plan of action arranged, the whole of the enemy's attacking force might have been cut off. As it was, the greater part of the battle was fought by the rank and file "on their own hook." We have four Confederate Generals in this quarter, but not one was in command. To the rank and file, then, be the glory given of having achieved one of the most brilliant successes of the war. If the Confederate Government is looking for material for more Brigadier-Generals, let promotion fall upon the lion-hearted Col. LAMAR, who defended the intrenchments, and the gallant and chivalrous MCENERY, who, like BLUCHER, came into the field just in the nick of time.

Since the battle the enemy have been intrenching themselves silently at the lower end of James Island. As their plan of assault has proved impracticable, it is presumed they will be contented hereafter to advance by regular approaches—that is, if they are permitted to do so. Prisoners state that there are nine Federal regiments on the island, and that Gen. ISAAC L. STEVENS, of Oregon, (the Chairman of the Breckinridge National Committee in the last Presidential campaign,) is in command. This man STEVENS professed to be an ardent Pro-Slavery man before the war, and was here in Charleston, enjoying its hospitalities, only two years ago.

There is much dissatisfaction here with the military authorities of the department, and a strong wish expressed for a change in the commanding officer. The South Carolina troops are anxious to defend Charleston, and will do so successfully if they are permitted to. A report that we were to have the great services of BEAUREGARD, spread universal joy among the troops. If, however, we cannot have BEAUREGARD, we would be glad to get Huger, Magruder, Hill, of North Carolina, Whiting, Gregg, Joseph R. Anderson, or any other first-class General. A change of some kind is necessary to restore confidence to the troops and people.

PALMETTO.

### ADDITIONAL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 28.

The *Transcript* has the following official list of the casualties at the battle of James Island:

FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, COL. ROSA COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Ferd. Smith, Co. D. | John Kennedy, Co. G. |
| W. Kroutousky, Co. F. | Thomas Higgins, Co. K. |
| Rudolph Knecht, Co. F. | Franz Heintain, Co. H. |
| Corp. F. Klinger, Co. I. | |

*Wounded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. Miller, Co. A. | Chas. Fleishmann, Co. F. |
| Jacob Weinhart, Co. B. | Andrew Schaul, Co. F. |
| Frederick Hoose, Co. C. | Lewis Walter, Co. F. |
| Louis Stark, Co. C. | Lieut. Wm. Orton, Co. F. |
| Jacob Webber, Co. D. | Sergt. G. Otero, Co. F. |
| Michael Wald, Co. D. | Leonard Laubuer, Co. F. |
| Theodore Behrensoff, Co. D. | Henry Schneider, Co. G. |
| Bernard Wilkman, Co. E. | Philip Thiess, Co. G. |
| Adams Jones, Co. E. | Simon Looch, Co. K. |
| Corp. Geo. Rahz, Co. F. | |

*Missing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Herman Kressler, Co. A. | Corp. Charles Selivon, Co. F. |
| Xaverious Groeber, Co. C. | John Hobbs, Co. G. |
| Lewis Schapper, Co. D. | Chris. Augersbeach, Co. H. |
| Ferdinand Hoolld, Co. F. | Chris. Sittinger, Co. H. |
| George Bragg, C. F. | |

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, LIEUT.-COL. MORRISON, COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Dillon, Co. A. | Thomas Young, Co. I. |
| John Walt, Co. C. | John Twybett, Co. I. |
| Thomas Martin, Co. H. | D. R. Jones, Co. I. |
| Corp. Brown, Co. H. | |

*Wounded.*

Lieut.-Col. David Morrison—in the head, slightly.
Capt. Alex. Graham, Co. H—slightly.
Lieut. Thomas W. Robertson—calf of leg, slightly.
Co. K—Lieut. H. G. Heffron, head, slighly.
Co. E—Lieut. James Krimear, in the breast, badly, will die.
Co. I—Lieut. W. S. Ross, foot, slightly.
Co. A—Sergt. John S. Deingivell, neck, slightly. Sergt. David Russell, arm, slightly. Wm. H. Buselkink, leg, slightly. Michael Lynch, leg, slightly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Ricket, Co. A. | Wm. Baingde, Co. C. |
| Andrew Newlands, Co. B. | S. W. Javiett, Co. C. |
| Philip Darley, Co. B. | G. Menzies, Co. C. |
| Sergt. G. Rogers, Co. C. | G. Mathieson, Co. C. |
| Corp. R. Sunderland, Co. C. | Peter Thomas, Co. C. |

COMPANY D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt. Walter Fitz Simmons. | Corporal Frank Ritchie. |
| Sergt. Robert Harris. | Corporal Jno. D. Spowell. |
| Corporal Kosine Duke. | John Finley. |
| Corporal W. G. McCall. | Worsner Meyer. |

COMPANY E.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry F. Bloomfield. | William Kennedy. |
| Henry Collins. | Thomas Hawthorn. |
| Stephen Gregouple. | George Rynson. |
| John H. Grant. | James Devin. |

COMPANY F.

Daniel Lawrence.

COMPANY G.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sergt. James W. Riley. | Wm. Finch. |
| Sergt. Robert Lofts. | Jeremiah Howard. |
| Corporal Walter Gallis. | Mathew Kelly. |
| Thomas McMannon. | Wm. Potter. |
| Joseph G. Carny. | Charles Robb. |
| Frederick Smith. | James Lother. |
| George Wharny. | |

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS, COL. E. W. SERRELL, COMMANDING.

*Killed.*

COMPANY A.

Mathias Flasherruder.

*Wounded.*

Sergeant John J. Kelly. | Edgar Driggs.

COMPANY E.

Alva A. Cartwright.

### ORDERS BY GEN. HUNTER.

REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—Hereafter all letters, applications, reports and other documents, of whatever kind, intended for the action or information of these headquarters, must be transmitted through the proper ("intermediate") channels, in conformity with Paragraph 438, Article 24, Revised Regulations for the Army; and all documents of whatever kind must be properly indorsed when transmitted, showing the address and date, the name of the writer and